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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. X NO. 112 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 3 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. As.	Mofussil Rs. As
Yearly	30 0	35 0
Half-Yearly ..	16 0	18 0
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SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	5 0	6 0

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

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Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
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N.Y.K.LINE
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Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arriva	Depart
*SanukiMaru	M. Tomita	5,872	14th	19 May
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,845	3rd May	18th ,,
*Yamagata Maru	S. Ochiai...	3,807	14th ,,	29th
Yeboshi Maru	J. Kinoshita.	3,938	26th ,,	10th May
Bombay Maru.	S. Iriye.	4352.	2nd June	17th ,,
Wakasa Maru.	C. Shirai.	6074.	8th June.	23rd ,,
Bengal Maru	N. Yokota	5398	mid ,,	end ,,
Kamakura Maru.	Y. Okuno.	5829.	17th ,,	1st July
Tokuo Maru	B. Takiguchi	7047	end ,,	mid ,,

*These steamers have no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Colombo.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
12th May	KALYAN *	8,987
20 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27 ,,	NALDERA †	15,825
3 June	CHINA	7,952
10 ,,	DONGOLA	8,083
17 ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
24 ,,	EGYPT	7,941

†NALDERA Through steamers from Australia
*KALYAN | DONGOLA | Through steamers from China calling Bombay for Mails only.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
18 May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1 June	MANELA	8,303
15 ,,	MADURA	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

12th May	SICILIA	6,813

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

2 June	NARKUNDA	16,118
30 ,,	ANTUA	10,902

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
13th May.	VARELA	Busreh direct
15th May.	LHASA	Karachi Coasting.
17th May.	KARCA	E. & S. Africa.
18th May.	BARJORA	Karachi & P'Gulf
19th May.	LINGA	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with,
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Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
12, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box [illegible]

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc.	48,000,000	$ 00— £10,953,000
Paid up Capital	24,000,000	$ 00— £ 5,328,000
Reserve Fund	24,900,000	$ 00— £25,537,000

(At Par of Exchange.)
HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
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ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vicente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert), Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques, Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocamgique, Ibo.
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ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
139, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 13th May 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
Property of Mr. H. Binks.
One rubber Tyred handsome strong miniature size Landau in good order with pair of lamps.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Old Blackwood Furniture, French and English Artistic and Decorative Furniture, Large Oil Paintings and Water Colours by Well-known Artists.
Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for Mr. D. L. Vaidya, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4834 of 1921, Maganlal Lowji vs. P. S. Mehenti, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 14th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Cassinath House", Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, a very valuable and rare old collection of old china, sang-debuf, old bronze and brasswares French and English artistic decorative furniture, large and rare old oil paintings by eminent artists, very rich silk tapestry lined drawing room sofas, suit and easy chairs, rich Persian carpets, dining and bedroom rich furniture by Roberts and Wimbridge, rich oil paintings by well-known artists, one Iron safe by Godrej marble top tables and teapoys etc., etc.
One 15-20 H. P. Five seater Hupmobile motor-car in good order.
Property are on view and catalogues are published.

AUCTION SALE OF COMBWARE, LOCKS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS AND ARM BANDS, HOSE CANNED FRUIT, BRUSHES, THERMOS, PRINTING PAPER, SAFE, ETC., ETC.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—
1 parcel hair slides, 4 parcels hooks and eyes, 1 parcel combware, 2 parcels celluloid combware, 8 cases locks by Miller Lock Co., 1 case cotton suspenders, 6 cases shears, 7 cases bulldog haulter chains, 4 cases locks by Miller Lock Co., 1 case prince cotton suspenders, 1 case Paris garters and arm bands, 2 cases American thermos, bottles, 25 cases canned fruits, 3 cases woollen and cotton ½ hose, 1 case suction hose, 1 case scrubbing brushes, 1 case scrub brushes, 20 bales thin printing paper size 27 by 40—26 lbs.
Suit No. 1448 of 21 (Fatmabai vs. Ahmed Hoosain).
By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit.
1 iron safe.
Suit No. 4269 of 1921 (Dawoodbhai vs. Jelamboo).
By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit.
Small wooden cupboard, copying press, clock, 1 lot file, wooden pieces, etc.
The New India Steam Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd. (In Liquidation).
By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator.
1 typewriter, 2 writing tables, 1 chain, 2 electric lamps.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE FURNISHED BUNGALOWS AT MAHABLESHWAR.
Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Executors of the late Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Mahableshwar the following very valuable furnished bungalows including out-houses, stables in separate lots.
On SUNDAY, the 21st day of May at 10 a.m. (Standard Time) in the compound of the "Temple Hall".
LOT NO. 1. TEMPLE HALL.
All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mahableshwar containing by admeasurements 5 acres and 11 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 17 and bounded on the East by footpath to Bishop's tank, on the West by Survey No. 77 and public road to Sassoon point, on the North by public road, and on the South by footpath to Bishop's tank, together with a big bungalow standing thereon of one drawing room, one dining room, 6 bed rooms, servants' quarters, stables, etc., and is known as Temple Hall.
LOT NO. 2. ROCKDALE.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate at Mahableshwar admeasuring 15 acres and 33 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing No. 26 (Survey No. 149) and bounded on the East by public road, on the West by public road, on the North by public road and on the south by public road together with a bungalow standing thereon, consisting of one big drawing room, one dining room, 4 bed rooms, servants' quarters, stables, etc., and is known as Rockdale and commands a very splendid view of the hills.
LOT NO. 3. ST. JAMES COTTAGE.
All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mahableshwar, containing by admeasurements 9 acres and 31 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Revision Survey No. 61 and bounded on the East by footpath adjoining Survey Nos. 106, 107 and 108, on the West by Revision Survey No. 90, on the North by Revision Survey No. 104 and on the South by Revision Survey No. 99 and road together with a bungalow consisting of one drawing room, one dining room, 4 bed rooms and is known as St. James Cottage. This property is most centrally situate and near the English Club and bazaar.
LOT NO. 4. "ROSARY."
All the piece or parcel of land situate at Mahableshwar containing by admeasurements or thereabouts and bearing No. 97 and 97-A and bounded on the East by public road, on the West by St. James Cottage, on the North by Survey No. 108 and footpath and on the South by public road together with the bungalow consisting of one drawing room and dining room, 3 bed rooms with out-houses and stables and is known as "Rosary."
LOT NO. 5. "OCTAGON."
All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mahableshwar bearing Revision Survey No. 97 and containing by admeasurements square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, together with the bungalow consisting of one drawing room and dining room, 3 bed rooms, out-houses and stables standing thereon known as "Octagon."
[illegible] "AWKALI GARDEN"

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36/7 Clive St Calcutta
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

BRANCHES, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad Dn:, Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Gauhati
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company Pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heir if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
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Branch Secretary Acting Branch Secretary,
Bunder Road, Karachi Lipton's Building 33, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
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WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

Unique Assurance Co., Ltd.
Head Office: 2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
In the last Quinquennial Report the Actuary remark:
"The Policy contracts are fully secured."
Wanted Agents on commission and salary on guaranteed busine..
For other particulars, please apply to our special Representative, G. SUBBIAH, Esq, Room No. 10, Block 36, Madraswalla Buildings, Poibawadi, Parel, Bombay, or
THE EASTERN AGENCY Co., Ltd.
MANAGING AGENTS,
2 & 3 Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

AUCTION SALE.

Awkali in Satara District with a bungalow standing thereon bearing the Collector's following particulars:—

Survey No.	Varg No.	Area.	Akar.
52	6	1 18	0 12 0
52	2	2 0	0 12 0
39		0 2	0 2 0
40		1 25	6 0 0
41		0 28	3 8 0
42		0 36	4 0 0
44		1 21	0 8 0
45		3 6	10 0 0
46		0 37	0 4 0
47		1 5	4 0 0
48		5 5	28 0 0
49		2 1	5 0 0
50		2 30	1 0 0
51		13 9	6 0 0
52	Inam		
53		0 20	0 2 0
54		0 28	0 8 0
55		8 29	0 4 0
56		2 10	0 8 0
57		0 49	3 8 0
66		6 0	0 8 0

N.B.—All the bungalows will be put up for sale in separate lots in the Compound of the "Temple Hall" at 10 A.M. (S.T.) on SUNDAY the 21st inst.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of Title deeds apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, Gresham Buildings, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO..
Bombay, 12th May, 1922.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE.
NOTICE.
Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers will hold a public auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on Friday 19th May 1922 at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—
A large quantity of Brass scrap, Zinc scrap copper and aluminimum cooking, pots, Tents I. P. Flies, and Walls Tin bread circulars Lamp old. Stoves. Axes pick head. Felt old, Leather old, Watches, clocks, water bottles, Tubs, shovels old, Gunny old, cannas old, Tin old, Vices, locks Durries, Bar rowswheel, Blankets old. Anvels old. cordage cotton old, Tape old, Mamooties. Cordage Hemp, Enamel ware web old, Jhools, Steel. Cost Scrap, Iron wrought, Steel Mild Scrap, Tools, Bellows Rags old cloths, wheels, Boxes of sorts, Mattres cases, sheets, Buckets, ground sheets, carts of sorts Knives, Forks, Pipe hose old, Doscotic old, tanks, Balances, spring, Camp kettles, Mechinery of sorts Drums, Bicycles, wool, cotton old etc.
Conditions of Sale will be read over on the spot.
Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.
H3647

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE "DE DION" MOTOR CAR.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
SUIT NO. 1265 OF 1922.
Dr. Mangaldas Rangildas Engineer Plaintiffs.
vs
Yasmant Raghunath ..... Deefndants.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort by order of Messrs Mulji Thakordas and Co., attorneys for the Mortgagee Dr. Mangaldas Rangildas Engineer and in accordance with the decree passed on 29th April, 1922 in the above suit and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Yasmant Raghunath.
One "Di Dion" Motor car four cylinders. 12/14 H.P., 1908 model four seater engine No. 2359, highest speed 30 and weight 20 cwt and which is registered in the office of the Police Commissioner under No. 931 of 1921.
MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "SHERA COTTAGE" SITUATE AT MATHERAN ON CHAWK ROAD.
Messrs SORABJEE COWASJI and CO., will by order of the owner sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 14th May, 1922 at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the Immoveable property known as Shera Cottage" together with all Household furniture and effects therin on the premises at Matheran.
PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring about 1 acre and 35 gunthas together with the bungiow known as "Shera Cottage" together without houses standing thereon situate on Chawk Road, Matheran in Thana Zilla assessed under Collector of Colaba under Plot No. 58 and all which premises are held under an Agreement of Lease dated the 1st May, 1898, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Dr. M. N. Dissana of the other part for a term of 30 years at an annual rent of Rs. 13-2 and renewable as in the said Agreement together with the furniture and effects continued in the said bunglow.
Private offer will also be considered before the day of sale at the office of the undersigned.
For further particular and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th May, 1922.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... F. 80,000,000 £6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ... F. 59,139,249 £4,928,270
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Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA,
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

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Bandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Samarang
Djember,	Soerabaija
Djocja.	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tehing Tinggi (Delhi)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatiap
Padang	Welteverden
Palembang	

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
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L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Sole Agent.

REPLIES TO BOX NOS.

REMEMBER

No more ½ anna Stamps Replies to Box numbers bearing Insufficient Postage will henceforth be Refused.

The Correct Postage will be—

For a letter not exceeding two and a half tolahs ..... One anna.
For every additional two and a half tolahs or parts thereof ..... One anna.
Post card ..... Half anna.

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WANTED some good and expert LINOTYPE OPERATORS, good pay for really good men. Apply to Box No. 800, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—ARMATURE WINDER and WIREMEN. Apply EASTERN COMMERCIAL AGENCY, 10/74, Homji Street, Fort.
A E3701

WANTED—An experienced ENGINEER for a Ginning and Pressing Factory and a DYEING and BLEACHING MASTER for an Up-country Mills in Berars, Apply Box No. 8033, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12977

RS. 300 A MONTH—Home Job for either sex Guaranteed in spare time. Send no money but a self addressed stamped (½ Ans.) envelope and see how you easily earn this amount. Write to:—SHAH & CO., Agra.
A R3683

WANTED—Respectable INDIAN NURSERY GOVERNESS to the Children of a Ruling Chief. Salary upto Rs. 200 with free lodging. Apply to Box No. 8048, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3685

REQUIRED—Competent ENGINEER for supervising erection of Engine, Boilers, Shafts, etc., of Cotton Mills in Gwalior. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with terms and copies of testimonials to Box No. 8040, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3658

WANTED—WEAVING ASSISTANTS for a local Mill, with practical experience of weaving, to work under an European Weaving Master. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating experience with testimonials to Box No. 8039, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A V12986

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN.—The undersigned have vacancies for qualified Draftsmen trained in an Architect's Office. Apply with copies of testimonials stating experience and salary required to JACKSON & BARKER, Architects, 22, Broadway, Madras.
A R3764

SALARY Rs. 100—230 IN 30 DAYS—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).
A

WANTED—AGENTS all over India to sell our medicine Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja and other preparations on liberal terms. THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD., Post Box No. 151, Madras.

WANTED A REPORTER for the Punjab Legislative Council on Rs. 300-15-450. Apply stating (1) speed in Shorthand and typing, (2) previous reporting experience, if any, (3) academical qualification, (4) whether in Government service or not. Applications should reach the undersigned by 20th May, 1922. An open competition will be held by the end of May. SECRETARY, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, PUNJAB.
A C13000

WANTED—APPLICATIONS are invited for experienced Accountant, Account clerks, Typewriting Clerk, Correspondence Clerk and Record keeper for the Seth Atmaram Charandass & Co. Shrinathji Buildings, 3rd, Bhowiwada lane, Bombay. Applications stating minimum pay acceptable with the copies of testimonials which will not be returned to be sent up by the 21st of May, 1922.
A R13011

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY:—(1). POST-CHIEF REVENUE OFFICER, (2). Salary up to Rs. 600 according to qualifications. (3) Applicants must possess thorough knowledge of Revenue work, English and Dev Nagri. (4) Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph, (which will not be returned) and without which no applications will be considered) before 1st June to CHOUDHRI GIRDHARI LAL, B.A. LL.B. (Cantab) Senior Minister in His Highness' Government, Alwar.
C13019

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION by a young respectable Mohammadan with a fair general education (strong in English) and possessing over 12 years' experience of office routine in all its branches of the various depts of Public Service as Secy., or Companion, Head or Managing Clerk, Office Assistant. Please apply to Box No. 8050, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3693

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—BUNGALOW second floor, European habitation, 103, Gowalia Tank, Address DHANLAL JANI, Bombay Garage 40, Apollo Bunder.
R3691

TO LET for high class Hindoos, BLOCKS from 1st June. Rent Rs. 175 to 250. Just opposite Marine Lines Station. Phone No. 3637.
R3591

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—Big airy OFFICE ROOM. Rent Rs. 50 Apply 42, Cawasji Patel Street top floor.
C R3681

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—Ground Floor, Haleyon Lodge, Vachaghandy Road, New Gamdevi, consisting of five rooms, all Minton tiles, F. L. and modern conveniences. Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply Dr. JEHANGIR EDALJEE, Gunbow Street, opposite Fort Fire Brigade Station.
C R3585

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms, also offices on first Floor; all blocks FACING SEA. Situaed near Alexandra Dock, Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner the undermentioned address. AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3482

TO BE LET TO HINDUS ONLY—Rooms, Single or Double, in "Sohrab Mansion" Poibavdi, Parel Junction of Dadar Road and Bhoiwada Cross Road and "Laxmi Building", Nos. 133-137, Jehangir Merwanji Street, Sopari Bag Road, Poibavdi. Water tap, Electricity. For Rent inquire at the premises.
C C12858

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. (large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 490, on Ground First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, or the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay, No. 3.
C R3482

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A small bungalow at Bandra (near sea or Parle Hill) or Santa Cruz, 3 or 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, servants' room. Write Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D

PROPERTIES WANTED

WANTED—LAND in or near Bombay for Factory purposes. Long lease with option of purchase must be reasonable. Apply Box No. 8053, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R13021

WANTED—A SPINNING & WEAVING MILL on lease in Bombay Presidency. Those who wish should communicate with Box No. 8051, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R3696

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

TO SELL a handsomely fitted DISPENSARY, aristocratic locality. Rent cheap. Apply to Box No. 8042, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R3664

FOR SALE—A valuable business in a large Civil and Military Station in the Mofussil. Comprising extensive premises of over seven acres, used partly as a Hotel and partly for other businesses, with scope for further extensions. Being sold as owner is retiring. A splendid opportunity for investors and businessmen. Enquiries invited from *bona-fide* purchasers, who are prepared to invest approximately three lakhs. Apply Box No. 8049, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R3686

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—1 B. S. A. MOTOR CYCLE, 1920 model with wicker work sidecar lamp, horn, tools and a few spares. Rs. 1,400. D. B. Hammerless 12 bore gun by W. W. Greener in canvas case with cleaning materials. Very little used. Rs. 375; 1 mannlicher Schunaoeer magazine rifle sighted to 300 yards with 70 rounds ammunition. Rs. 300 1 Officer's Staff Saddle complete. Rs. 100; 80 lbs Double Fly tent officer's pattern Rs. 80 Apply R. FLETT, 107, Pioneers, MEERUT.
JA R12995

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

PRINTING MACHINE, PAYNE'S WHARFDALE—Quad Demy, Flat bed, Singlefeeder. Perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete, Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

FOR SALE—MARELLI 3 B.H.P. 230/460 volts A. C. Pumping sets Brand new. Each complete Rs. 1,800 only three remain unsold. Please write for farther particulars. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Hamji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double Feeder, speed 1200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

EDUCATIONAL.

RAO'S TAILORING COLLEGE—Owing to the continued ill-health of the proprietor is now at 7, Cavalry Road, Bangalore Cantonment.
M R377

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R3698

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

PRINTING MACHINE, PAYNE'S WHARFDALE—Quad Demy, Flat bed, Singlefeeder. Perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete, Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

CANNAS—SURPLUS STOCK OF HANDsome varieties, Rs. 2 a dozen, Apply to R. W. FISHER, Belgaum.
N C12958

MRS. DUNNE'S POULTRY FARM of 24 gold laced Wyandottes, the lot for Rs. 200; Crockeries only, Rs. 10 each, pairs Rs. 15. Box and freight extra. Apply Mrs. DUNNE, Sitapur, U. P.
N C12996

FOR SALE—4,500 tons steam PRESSED HAY, good quality at Rs. 56 per ton at Mahalaxmi Godowns. For particulars apply to—MANAGER, MILITARY GRASS FARM, Sunnyside Cirrus Avenue, Jacob's Circle, Circle, Bombay.
N C12998

TRANSFER-CLEARANCE, CHEAP-QUICK-SALE, mostly almost new Wristwatch, Clock, Thermos, Organbox, Zamophone, Records, woolrug, furniture, etc., etc. Ask list immediately Box No. 8046, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R3679

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double Feeder, speed 1200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

WANTED TO SELL—TEN SORTS Flower or Vegetable Seeds for Hot and Rainy Season, Re. 1. Biggest New Zealand Papaya Seeds Re. 1 pkt. Apply Box No. 10,000, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL PALMS, CROtons, caladiums, cactus, coleus or ferns, Rs. 5 dozen. Apply Box No. 10002 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

FRESH FLOWER AND VEGETABLE seeds from best English firms also fruit grafts plants, etc., Price list on application. Apply Box No. 10005, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

WANTED TO SELL—FRESH AND REAL "Ceylon" papaya seed, of Boatanic Gardens peradeniya, Price 100 seeds, Re. 1 Hints on papaya cultivation, anna 1 Apply Box No. 10,001, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
(F)

WANTED TO SELL—MAMMOTH ZINnia, Balsam, Torenia and Cosmos seeds As. 4 pkt. each. Plants of dwarf Chinese Poinsettias, miniature scarlet flowers all year round. Rs. 2-8 dozen. Apply Box No. 10,000 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
(F)

WANTED TO SELL—BEAUTIFUL AS-sorted Palms Rs. 5 dozen. Loveliest dwarf Cannas, evergreen Creepers and Thuja Orientalis (a beautiful conifer) Rs. 2-8 dozen each. Apply Box No. 10,000 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

SIKKIM ORCHIDS—SIX SORTS SELECTed Dendrobiums, Rs 6: 12 choicest orchids, each different, Rs. 9: Foliage Begonias, large spotted and striped leaves mixed varieties, just starting, Rs. 4 dozen; Poppy-flowered Anemones mixed, Rs. 3-8 dozen. Catalogues free. Apply Box No. 10,003, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

WANTED TO SELL—PRIZE BALSAMS and Zinnias, fresh, in 25 splendid new kinds, 10 pkts., different, Rs. 6: 25 pkts. Rs. 10: sweetest Sonthali vegetable seeds for immediate sowing, 10 pkts, Re. 1. 50 pkts., Rs. 4. Apply Box No. 10,001, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

SUTTONS SEEDS FOR IMMEDIATE Sowing, Collection of Flower Seeds No. 1 (12 vars.) Re. 1-8. No. 2 (18 vars) Rs. 6 No. 3 (26 vars) Rs. 9. No. 4. (32 vars.) Rs. 12 and No. 5 (40 vars.) Rs. 15. Also all kinds of Flower and Vegetable Seeds in separate packets in stock. Address. Apply Box No. 10,006, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

1922 "AMERICAN GRASS SEEDS"—Doob Grass, Rs. 5; Landreth's American Ornamental grasses 1922 novelty, Rs. 5; Landrethe' "Never Die" lawn-grass, Rs. 3, Prices per pound. Apply Box No. 1007, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

1922 "JAPANESE LILY BULBS"—Flowers white, red, yellow and violet, 10 in. by 12 in. across, guaranteed germination, Rs. 5 per dozen: twenty-five bulbs, Rs. 8: ever-blooming dwarf cannabulbs. Re. 3 per dozen. Apply, Box No. 10007, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
(F)

1922 "LANDRETHS' ZINNIAS." GIANT flowering Dwarf mixed, As. 12: balsams, camellia-flowered, Perfection, As. 12: rose double-flowered mixed, As. 12: Sunflower, yellow globulous double-flowered As. 12, etc., etc., in original flat pictorial packets just arrived. Apply Box No. 10007, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

1921-22 "ENGLISH ROSE-GRAFTS"—Two years old, ever blooming types, varieties always in bloom, different colours labelled. Rs. 3: new Holland Roses, deep red varieties, Rs. 4. Prices per dozen. Apply Box No. 10007, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

1922 "AMERICAN CLIMBING ROSE-Grafts"—For arches, pillars, trellises and walls, etc., etc., scented varieties with beautiful flowers in large clusters of all colours, making a grand sight, Rs. 6 per dozen grafts labelled. Apply Box No. 10007 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER for a printing press with a daily newspaper in Urdu for which the declaration is ready. Only waiting a financial partner to take up the work. Very profitable. Apply Box No. 8047, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3682

FOR SALE—200 Fully paid 10 rupee shares of Bengal Central Loan Company, Ltd., at Rs. 12 per share. 15 per cent dividend paid consecutively for 3 years. Excellent investment. Whole lot or any less number. Apply INDIAN SHARE EXCHANGE, 2, Lall Bazar CALCUTTA.
R R13012

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TIGER SKIN 9' ft. Head mounted snarling Rs. 200 Leopard skin 8' ft. similarly mounted Rs. 60. Both fresh by taxidermist with red baize frilling lined, claws, whiskers complete. Write A CAW KATNI, E.I.R., C.P.
T R3694

11 LBS. PI. BEST "A-1" WALNUTS, Re. 5-8; 5 lbs. almonds, sultanas, Lotus honey Rs. 7-8 each. Unstoned apricots, currants, Rs. 5-8; Raisins, Rs. 6, 5 lbs. each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges including. FRUIT SPECIALIST, Kashmir.
R12997

FINEST DESSERT MANGOES OF DACCA MURSHIDABAD AND MALDAH.

GUARANTEED TRUE-TO-NAME, STRONG WEATHER—proof two-year-old seasoned grafts. If you want to enjoy the finest court fruits of the late Nawabs, do not miss this opportunity of securing grafts for your home garden. Varieties:—(1). "AMINA" (Dacca); (2). BEGUM KHAS" (Murshidabad); (3). "BEGUM PASIND" (Murshidabad); (4). "DILPASIND" (Dacca); (5). "FUZLI BIBI" (Maldah), the genuine mammoth-fruited luscious fruit from the late Fuzli Bibi's original trees. (6). "JAGATRA MANI" (Dacca); (7). "KO-HI-NOOR" (Murshidabad); (8). "MALDAH KHAS" (Maldah); (9). "MOHUNBHOG" (Maldah); (10). "NAWAB PASIND" (Murshidabad); (11). "SABZA" (Dacca), the genuine rose-scented connoisseur's fruit, being the favourite dessert kind of the aristocratic family of the Nawabs of Dacca; (12). "SUKHTARA" (Dacca). Price, all varieties, Rs. 2-8 per graft (retail); Rs. 24 per dozen grafts.

MANGOES OF PORTUGUESE ORIGIN. The Portuguese owing to long residence in this district either raised or introduced from Portuguese—India the fallowing splendid varieties, which are all first-class dessert mangoes:—(I). "ALLEGRA", long-keeping; (II). "ANTONINO", best for preserves. (III). "BARDEZ-GOA", finest for dessert; (IV). "FERNANDINA," best for pickles; (V). "FREDERICO", unrivalled for market; (VI). "PETER PASIND", true, guava-scented. Price, Rs. 3-8 each graft; Rs. 36 per dozen grafts.

Apply, SUPERINTENDENT, ISLAMIA FRUIT GARDENS, Garpara P. O., via Manikganj, District Dacca.
C12967

HOTELS.

THE EMPIRE INDIAN HOTEL, NAINI TAL, U. P.

FIRST CLASS furnished rooms; suit of rooms, or cottages are available in this first class Hill station, with or without Board on reasonable rates. For particulars please apply to R. N. MATHUR, Managing Proprietor, Telegrams "COMFORTS," Naini Tal.
C13001

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE.

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double Feeder, speed 1200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going cheap. Offers. No brokers need Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K N

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. J. A. KIMBER has resigned his appointment as General Manager of this Company as from this date and that the Power of Attorney granted by the Company to him on the 23rd December, 1919, has accordingly been revoked.

(Sd.) LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents,
The Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 10th May, 1922.
C13032

NOTICE.

THE contracts for the right to remove lime stone kankar from within the limits of the villages in the Bombay Suburban District will be sold by Public Auction in the Collector's Office at Palli Hill, Bandra on Tuesday, the 6th June, 1922, a 12 noon. Particulars can be had in the Collector's Office on any office day in office hours.

G. E. L CARTER,
Collector, Bombay Suburban District.
Old Cusom House,
Yard. Fort. Bombay.
10th May, 1922.
C13018

TO BE LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric life at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st June, 1922, suitable for Banks, shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R3474

LOST.

ONE MILITARY CANVAS BAG was lost between Dhund and Poona while travelling by 10 up Madras Mail in the morning of Tuesday, the 7th instant. The bag contained another canvas hand bag, containing clothes and papers amongst which the following were most important:—

(1) "Hindusthan Co-operative Society of Calcutta's 2 Insurance policies Nos. 20461 and 20462 in the name of W. P. Ranade.
(2) Postal Pass Book in the same name
(3) G. I. P. Rly. Employee's Co-operative Credit Society's share certificates in the same name with batch of correspondence.
(4) G. I. P Rly. Prov. Fund Accounts memo in the same name,
(5) Lot of service certificates from various officers granted to late Mr V. P. Ranade for services in different capacities rendered by him
(6) Books of Hymns such as "Gurucharitra," "Devimahatmya" old Diaries, 4/5 Horoscopes and other papers.

Anybody giving reliable informations leading to the recovery of the above would be suitably awarded.

The public are however warned that the owner shall not at all be responsible for any use that may be made of any or all papers referred to by any other person. Communicate with Box No. 8052, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C8690

PUBLIC NOTICES

PRINTING MACHINE.

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed, Singlefeeder. Perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K N

THE INDIAN UNIVERSAL STORES LTD

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE following Resolution has been passed in an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 21st April, 1922, and confirmed as a Special Resolution in Second Extraordinary General Meeting held on 8th May, 1922.

"That the Company be wound up Voluntarily and that Mr. D. M. Wadia of Bombay be appointed Liquidator for the purposed of such winding up without remuneration."

By order of the Board,
HUSEINBHOY DALSUKHBHAI & CO.
Agents.
C13020

THE BRADBURY MILLS LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 1st day of June, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Auditad Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st March 1922.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 25th May to Thursday, the 8th June 1922 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
MATHRADAS GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th May, 1922.
C13022

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for the work of paving with Shahabad stone slabs the footpaths in certain roads in the City will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 22nd day of May, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 11th May, 1922.
C13025

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP which has for some time past been carried on by Messrs. Majmudar Savur and Co., as Mill and Gin in Stores and Machinery, &c., Suppliers was this day DISOLVED under a power for that purpose contained in the Articles of Agreement. Any business that may be done in future by any of the partners in the firm will be at his own account and risk.

The existing obligations of the firm will however be dealt with as hereto before.

DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Majmudar S. & Co.
C13023

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BHAT JEYSHANKAR BHAKWAN, of Bombay Oudich Sahastra Golwal Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant. ..... Deceased.

CHATURBHUJ KISSONLAL, of Bombay Oudich Sahastra Golwal Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 2nd Panaswadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTON KELLOCK, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 27th day of April in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the 12th year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD

The 27th day of April, 1922.
Messrs. MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C13024

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

WE are instructed by our client Mr. AMICHAND NAWAJI, who carries on business as a money-lender at Kamatipura Bazar Road, under the name and style of NAWAJI HINDOOJI & CO. to state that one Bhima Adraji has ceased to be a partner of the said firm of Nawaji Hindooji and Co., from the 11th day of February, 1922, and as from that date the said Bhima Adraji has no further interest in or connection with the said firm of Nawaji Hindooji and Co., The public are hereby warned not to deal with the said Bhima Adraji as in any way representing the said firm and our client will not be responsible to any person so dealing with the said Bhima Adraji.

JUDAH & SOLOMON.
Attorneys for Nawaji Hindooji & Co.,
C13028

NOTICE.

ABDULLABHAI MOHMEDALLY SALIWALLA, ESFUALLY MOHMEDALLY SAVLIWALLA and ABDUL KARIM MOHMEDALLY SAVLIWALLA and GOPALJI NATHUBHAI all doing business as Chemists and Druggists under the name style firm of Savliwalla and Co., at Princess Street have by mutual agreement DISSOLVED the partnership as and from the 31st. day of March, 1922, and the said business has been continued thereafter by Gopalji Nathubhai at his own risk and responsibility at the same place and under the same designation.

For all business done after the aforesaid date of dissolution of partnership the last-named partner Gopalji Nathubhai is solely responsible. He has also taken over all outstandings and liabilities of the old firm of Savliwalla and Co.

Dated this 8th, day of May, 1922.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS
Attorneys for Savliwalla and Co.
C12993

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 123, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-MORROW.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF INSOLVENT'S VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MILLINER SAFE.

Under instructions from Mr. Vithaldas Manilal, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr Govindji Kuberdas (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Walkeshwar Road, near Banganga in Ram Nivas Bungalow, the household furniture consisting of glass door almyrahs, drawing room sets, cupboards, beds, marble top tables, easy chairs, cabinets, drawing room sets in 10 pieces, dressing tables, carpets, roll top writing table, sofas, clock settee's hat stand showcases, beautiful almyrahs glass screen octagon marble tables, pictures, chest of drawers, arm and armless chairs, tables, chairs, Millner safe, etc, etc.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES AND MAGAZINES, TENT, STOVES, SADDLERY ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m., at their rooms No. 123, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc, etc.

Property of several officers:—Vol. of "Society" magazines, tent, stoves, saddlery, clothes, boots, curry powder in tins, bottles of Bengal chutney etc.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE SILVER CUP.

By the order of H. H. Wadia, Esqr., Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of late Mr. R. S. Hurliston, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 123, Apollo Street, the following:—

One silver cup.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th May, 1922.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 36 Hammam Street, Fort
Telephone No 4083

AUCTION SALE OF 39 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th May, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Colaba in Wadi Godown A1 of Messrs. Toyo Menka Kaisha, Ltd., behind Chanda Ramji Press, on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following bales of cotton salved from the sea.

39 bales Mathia Cotton slightly damaged by sea water.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 16th May, 1922, at 2 p.m., at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Gum alibanum, sardines, arrowroots, Pware, hooks, plates, bricks, steel plates, S. bars, bolts and nuts, pipes, buckets rests, oats, dry fish, anto parts, catalogue dammar, oily cotton cork, dry dates, carpets, jam, casting, oil (empty case), fish G. sheets, tubes, tent, buttons, tea, fruits, merchandise, hoop iron, coir rope, cotton goods, axle arms, fire works, cinema films, nails, P. effects, sundries, E'ware, wheel motor car, wood sample, wire fish plates gaspipe broken sugar sample crucibles, gum, potato starch, mutton, G. bars, helmets, caramels, machinery, malted milk.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th May, 1922.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

Under public patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.

Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at
Bombay Theatre, Grant Road,
BOMBAY;
Saturday, 13th May, 1922, at 8-30 p. m, (S. T.)
SHAHA-SHIVAJI.
Sunday, 14th May, 1922, at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SAUBHADRA.
Proprietors.

TO MEET THE FURTHER DEMANDS of Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi, etc.
Patrons
The Arya Subodh Natak Mandali
will stage once again their
ASURI LALSA
on
Saturday 13-5-22 at 8-30 p m. (S.T.)
Sunday 14-5-22 at 9-30 p.m. (S.T)
AT THE BALIWALLA GRAND THEATRE
Book your seats early to avoid your disappointment at Madhavashram, Bombay.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
The Powerful Mystery Drama
"IN THE HOLLOW OF HER HAND"
Featuring
Alice Brady

THE EXCELSIOR
To-night at 9-30
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ld., present
"THE OPTIMYSTICS"
OKITO
THE WONDERFUL WIZARD
by Arrangement with P. T. Selbit
FRED ATTILLA
WILL COMMIT
A MURDER EVERY NIGHT by
'SAWING THRO' A WOMAN'
VICTIMS CORDIALLY INVITED
BOOKING AT MESSRS. ROSE & Co., upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
COMIC PROGRAMME
Including
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"THE MASQUERADOR."

Empress Theatre.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
COMIC PROGRAMME
Including
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
A JAZZED HONEYMOON.

A GLORIOUS UNIVERSAL DRAMA.
"PINK TIGHTS"
Yes Sweet as a Dainty Rose; a Charming Girl of the Circus Balloon IN TIGHTS!! And she drops plump—where? In the house of the Bachelor Parson.
"PINK TIGHTS"
(5 Reels—5,000 feet.)
Here is Excitement, and Innocence and Mirth and Romance!
A REALLY HEART-TOUCHING PICTURE.
By the Universal Film Manufacturing Company! We Guarantee the Story will make you shed tears of sheer joy!
A ROLLICKING FINE COMEDY
"GOLFING" IN THE PROGRAMME.
To-night:—5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-15 (S. T.).
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNI ROAD).

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK.
DOUBLE BILL EXTRAORDINARY
MAE MURRAY
America's Incomparable Screen Beauty
IN
"A MORMON MAID"
DRAMA IN 6 REELS.
TOGETHER WITH
FOUR MORE PARTS OF OUR GREATEST WONDERS SERIAL.
THE WHIRLWIND
Featuring
CHARLES HUTCHISON AND EDITH THORNTON
Saturdays and Sundays 5 Shows.
Week Days 4 Shows.
Time and Prices As Usual.
THE STAR CINEMA
GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.

AMUSEMENTS.

ONE WEEK MORE
THE
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum Tram Terminus
THE POPULAR INDIAN FILM.
"PARSVA"
by the Kohinoor film Co.
SPECIAL FEATURE OF THIS FILM
The bewitching dances of Miss Lina Valentien
and
MISS TARA
NEXT SATURDAY
"VIR ABHIMANYU" by
THE STAR FILM MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Pathe's Latest and greatest Production
ONE THOUSAND & ONE NIGHTS
3rd chapter
BURIED ALIVE
AESOP FABLES
CARTOON
PATHE GAZETTE
PATHE PICTORIAL
AND
A POLLARD COMEDY
NEXT WEEK
A ATHE SERIAL
JUANITE HANSEN
IN
THE YELLOW ARM
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 P. M.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 P. M.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 9th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	12,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp...	..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian ..	200
,, ,, Imports	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE:—	
Mid. Americans pot	11 75
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	18 00
New York, 11 a.m. .. ..July..	19 59
(As known in Liverpool at ..Oct...	19 67
closing time.) .. ..Jan..	19 55
New Orleans 9 a.m. .. ..July..	19 19
..Oct..	19 21

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 9th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	11 32
June	..
July	11 26
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	11 11
Nov.	..
Dec.	11 02
Jan.	10 97
Feb.	..
Mar.	10 89
April	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 9th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	11 36
June	11 31
July	11 29
August	11 25
September	11 22
Oct.	11 16
Novembers	11 11
December	11 07
January	11 02
February	10 98
March	10 94
April	10 90

Tone:—Barely steady.

EGYPTIAN COTUON.

Liverpool, May 9th,

Months,	To-day's price.
May	17 20
June	17 30
July	17 40
Aug.	17 60
Sept.	17 75
Oct.	17 90
Nov.	18 00
Dec.	18 10
Jan.	18 20
April	..

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 9th.

M. G. Bengal Good	7 40
,, ,, Fully Good	7 80
,, ,, Fine	8 20
,, ,, No. 1 Oomra, Good ..	8 70
,, ,, ,, Fully HGood ..	9 10
,, ,, ,, Fine	9 50
M.G. Broach Good	9 50
,, ,, Fully Good	9 90
,, ,, Fine	10 30
M. G. Soinfie Good	7 30
,, ,, Fully Good	7 70
,, ,, Fine	8 10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 8th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	23,500
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	13,000
,, ,, to Continant	16,000
Futures at New York May	19 88
,, ,, ,, July	19 43
,, ,, ,, Oct.	19 53
,, ,, ,, Jan.	19 42
Spot Cotton at New York	20 15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18 50
Futures at New York July	19 01
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	19 09
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality) ..	11 1/8
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial U. S. mined ..	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	69 1 2

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, May 9th.

Future at New York..	Mar ..	19 73
	July ..	19 35
	Oct. ..	19 43
	Jan ..	19 82

Liverpool, May 9th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool	May ..	11 36
	July ..	11 29
	Oct. ..	11 16
	Jan. ..	11 02

London, May 9th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 17/32 Firm
Bar Gold	4/13/4 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	35 3/8 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 8th.

Rentes 3%	56 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	35 1 8
,, ,, 2 months hence	35 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Business small quiet.	
Interest day to day loans	1 1/2
,, 7 day Market loans ..	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rates ..	4

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

May 11.

To-day four points were reported lower in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 499 and going up by a rupee remained Rs. 498 at 4 p.m. While Broach July-August opened at Rs. 526 and eased to Rs. 523 on jobbers' selling. From this level it improved to Rs. 526½ on scattered buying and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 525½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 526½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 526½ and touching Rs. 527 closed at Rs. 523½. Fine M. G. Oomra May opened at Rs. 418 and went up to Rs. 420½. Again declined to Rs. 418 and remained Rs. 419 at 4 p.m. While Oomra July opened at Rs. 440 and went down to Rs. 438 on jobbers' selling; the prices fluctuated between Rs. 439 and Rs. 441 and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 439½. F. G. M. G. Bengal May was Rs. 362 and July Rs. 374 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain steady yesterday and there was a fair enquiry from Japan exporters. About 6,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, May 11th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach ..	April-May ..	496
,, ,, ,,	July-August ..	523 1/2
Fully Good Bengal ..	May ..	361
,, ,, ,,	July ..	373
Fine Oomra ..	May ..	416
,, ,, ,, ..	July ..	436
Southern ..	May/June ..	500
,, ..	June/July ..	505

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 11th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach ..	April May ..	499
,, ,, ,,	July Augt ..	525
Fully Good Bengal ..	May	361
,, ,, ,,	July	372
Fine Oomra's ..	May	419
,, ,, ,,	July	439
Southern ..	May/June ..	503
,,	June/July ..	508

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 11th.

Description, Super-Fine F Good Good fine				
M. G. Bengal and Sind				
Punjab	382	362	342	..
M. G. Oomra's No. 4 ..	436	421	406	.. ..
M. G. Cebtral P. No. 1 ..	471	456	441	.. ..
M. G. Central P, No. 2 ..	456	441	426	.. ..
M. G. Broach	515	505	495	..
Southerns	514	504	494	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 10th May 1922.

Cotton	17861 Bales.
Wheat	11478 Cwts.
Linseed	27878 ,,
Rape, etc.	1784 ,,
Gingelly seed	936 ,,
Poppyseed	1354 ,,
Groundnuts	2182 ,,
Castorseed	3413 ,,
Rice	35822 ,,
Myrabollams	428 ,,
Cottonseed	17493 ,,
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	4209 ,,
Juwar	3634 ,,
Masur	321 ,,
Barley	2687
Bajra	2467
Coal	13509 Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE-MARKET

May 11.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 27-12-6.
Bars gold forward, 27-12-6.
Bars gold 2nd settlement, 27-9.
Bars silver ready, 94-2.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 94-2.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 93-14.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 7/16.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 15/32.
On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 21/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 11/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/4.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 3/4.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 13/16.
Tone of Exchange—Firm market.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 313.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 333.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 333.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 164.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 159.
London gold ready—sh. 93-5.
London silver ready—d. 35-1/2.
London silver forward—d. 35-3/8.
Tone of Silver—Quiet—India bought for immediate shipment.
Cross Rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange, Dollars 4.44 5/8.
French Exchange, Frcs 48.70.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs 22.00.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs 53:30.
Italian Exchange, Frcs 83.50.
German Exchange, Mrks 1270.
Prague Exchange, Krons 233.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 59.
5 per cent War Loan, 86/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 99/14.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 104.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 100/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930, 100/12.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103/12.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.
The Share Market is closed to-day.

THE INDIAN CEMENT CO LD

The tenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Cement Company Limited was held on Wednesday afternoon at Navasari Building, Fort, Mr. R. D. Tata presiding.

The directors report and audited statement of account for the year ending 31st December 1921 showing a profit for the year of Rs. 7,14,469-911 which the directors proposed to appropriate as under was unanimously adopted:

To Equalisation of Dividend Fund	Rs.	1,00,000	0 0
,, Depreciation of Machinery and Buildings ...	,,	1,15,000	0 0
,, ,, of Furniture and Fittings ...	,,	3,000	0 0
,, ,, of Motor Car ...	,,	1,000	0 0
,, do of Light Railway at works ...	,,	3,000	0 0
,, Provision for Income-Tax and Super-Tax ...	,,	1,90,000	0 0
,, Bonus to staff ...	,,	10,000	0 0

Payment of a dividend for the half year ending 31st December at Rs. 20/- per share was declared. Hon Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. J. H. Bhabha were re-elected as directors and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., and Messrs K. S. Aiyar and Co., were appointed auditors for the ensuing year. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO,, LD

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Construction Co., Ltd., was held on Wednesday afternoon at Navsari Building, Fort, Mr. R. D. Tata presiding.

The directors' report stated a profit of Rs. 3,90,439-10-5 which they recommended to appropriate as under:—

Depreciation on machinery, tools and plant, Rs. 1,06,232; depreciation on motor cars and conveyance, Rs. 34,590; preliminary expenses, Rs. 29,485-12-5; Underwriters' commission, Rs. 1,49,896; income-tax and supertax, Rs. 54,000; reserve, Rs. 12,000; carry forward, Rs. 4,735-14. Total Rs. 3,90,439-10-5.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report said:—I should like to take the opportunity of informing you of the nature and result of our negotiations with Messrs Pallonji Edulji and Son, for the purchase of their plumbing department and other assets. About the time the Company was floated, it was believed, according to information received, that the business and undertaking of Messrs. Pallonji Edulji and Son could be purchased by this Company at a cost of about Rs. 6 lakhs, exclusive of the goodwill. But, when in the month of November, 1920, Messrs. Pallonji Edulji and Son presented their final valuation, it was discovered that the actual purchase price payable would far exceed the provisional estimate on which your directors had contemplated the acquisition of their business. In view of this heavy excess, your directors did not feel justified in proceeding further with this proposition and with the mutual consent of both sides, the negotiations were dropped and Mr. Pallonji resigned his office as a Managing Director.

With these words, I beg to move the adoption of the report and the accounts.

The report was unanimously adopted, the appointment of Sir D. J. Tata, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey and Mr. N. M. Muzumdar as directors was confirmed. Mr. R. D. Tata and Mr. Walchand Hirachand were re-elected as directors, and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. were appointed auditors for the ensuing year. A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May, 10.

Market opened quiet in sympathy with gunnies and both Howrah and Clive registered a drop on yesterday's quotations. Northbrook, however, on good dividend declared, maintained their position. Other stocks were on offer at somewhat lower prices with not many buyers. Cottons were easier in tone, Dunbars noting a drop of a few points with Keshorams almost unchanged. In cole section sustained demand for Bokaro and Ramgurh moved them up a couple of points at which a few sellers were found, otherwise there was hardly any variation to record in this group. Miscellaneous and industrials continued featureless. Imperial Banks kept steady with firm tendency for government securities. Following were closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5½ war bonds (1922) 100-2, 5½ percent war bonds (1928) 100-10 s.1.

Bank:—Imperial Bank (country) 390.

Cotton:—Dunbar 417, Keshoram 15-4, New Victoria 10-8.

Jute:—Alliance 492-8, Anglo India 362 s.1., Benjamin 5-6 discount, Birla 6-8, Clive 30 and 7 percent (pref) 94 c.d., Craig 7-4, Delta 442-8 s.1 Fort Gloster 678-8 s.1., Fort William 300, Howrah 39-x.d., Hukumchand 34-8 discount, Kanknarrah 385 s.1., Lansdowne 211-8 s.1., Lawrence 450, Northbrook 52, Muddea 46-8, Reliance 40 x. d., Standard 365, Union 408.

Coal:—Baraboni 15-6, Bhalgora 14-12, Bokaro and Ramgurh 45-4, Burrakur 41-8, Deoli 34-4, Gopalichuck 15-8, Jainty Central 14-8, North Laikdih 10-12 s.1., Samla Kendra 14-12.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 3-4, Indian Iron and Steel 45-8 s.1. Marshall Sons 7 f. u. d., Kumardhubi Engineering 10, C.P. Cement 6-8, Titaghur Paper 13 s.o.1., Calcutta Steam Navigation 108 s.1., f. u. d., Bengal Telephone 260, British India Corporation (ord) 7-1 and (def) 16-12 s.1., British India Tobacco 2-12.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 10.

The area of rainfall has increased in the south of the Peninsula. Rain has fallen nearly general in Assam and locally in Mysore and at a few stations in Burma, Kashmir, Malabar, Bengal and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point, Mytkyina, Tezpur and Dhubri half an inch, Silchar one and a half, Cherrapunji three, Berhampur a half, Jalpaiguri one, Mysore and Calicut three-quarters, Salem one, Ootacamund a half and Kodaikanal one each.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Madras.

A slight local shock of earthquake was reported in Simla yesterday at 19 hours and 38 minutes.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 11th May, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal. Temperature continues below normal both during the day and at night, the deficiency being greatest at Lahore and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear, and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is normal except at Allahabad, where it is in excess. Night temperature is below normal throughout.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ekies are clear. Humidity is below normal except in lower Sind. Both day and night temperatures are below normal except in lower Sind; the deficiency in the minimum is considerable, 10 degree to 15 degree in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity has risen in Kathiawar, but remains low in Gujarat and Central India West. Day Temperature is below normal at Rajkot and Ahmedabad. Night temperature is below the average at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the west of the division. Night temperature is in defect at Saugor and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is about normal. Night temperature is in defect at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except in east Hyderabad and the south of the Bombay Deccan where light to moderate cloud is present. Humidity is below normal except at Hyderabad, Day temperature is higher than usual at Nizamabad Night temperature is below normal in the north Bombay Deccan and the adjacent districts of Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in Malabar, southeast Madras, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. Colombo reports 6.58" of rain associated with thunderstorms and the sea continues rough there. A temporary advance of the monsoon is probably occurring in the southeast of the Arabian Sea. In northern India fine clear weather prevails and temperature continues low over the greater part of northwest India.

Forecast.—Thunderstorms are again probable in Malabar and southeast Madras.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 10th May, 1922.

There area of rainfall has increased in the south of the peninsula. Rain has fallen nearly generally in Assam and locally in Mysore and at a few stations in Burma, Kashmir, Bengal, Malabar and southeast Madras.

The Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point, Myitkyina, Tezpur and Dhubri half an inch; Silchar one and a half; Cherrapunji three; Behrampore a half; Jalpaiguri one; Mysore and Calicut three-quarters; Salem one and a half; Gotacamund a half; Kodaikanal one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 11TH OF MAY 1922.

Station	Temp. in Shade: Maximum in last 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum in last 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hours	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total fall since 1st June	Rainfall: Departure from Aver. to date
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99.6	71.8	33	..	1.88	+0.04
Rawalpindi	91.5	61.6	23	..	13.49	+1.20
Lahore	98	69.9	22	..	1.66	—2.45
Hissar	99.4	67.2	26	..	1.93	—1.02
Ambala	101.6	72.4	14	..	2.29	—2.28
Delhi	99.4	73.6	20	..	0.85	—2.69
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	102.6	75.1	21	..	0.80	—1.38
Mainpuri	107.1	73.4	15	..	0.75	—2.01
Basti	105.9	73.4	14	..	1.33	—0.67
Cawnpore	105.0	74.1	17	..	2.36	—0.08
Allahabad	110.0	76.0	11	..	1.58	—0.88
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	101.1	70.8	24	..	3.60	+1.26
Karachi	96.0	75.6	21	..	1.49	—0.20
Ajmer	97.4	67.4	27	..	0.08	—1.58
Jaipur	99.4	67.6	14	..	0.28	—1.50
Kotah	102.8	76.6	11	..	0.05	—1.50
Mount Abu	85.4	67.6	17	..	0.27	—1.11
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	99.0	73.8	64	..	0	—0.60
Dwarka	86.8	75.6	80	..	0	—0.84
Veraval	88.4	4.8	68	..	0.04	—0.44
Rajkot	99.4	71.3	70	..	0	—0.53
Bhavnagar Para	1..	78.4	42	..	0	—0.62
Surat	99.1	6.2	50	..	0	—0.47
Ahmedabad	103.6	70.9	45	..	0	—0.45
Deesa	104.8	69.6	46	..	0	—0.35
Neemuch	100.7	71.6	64	..	0.48	—0.58
Indore	103.1	71.8	31	..	0.36	—0.80
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	103.8	73.9	23	..	2.36	—0.92
Saugor	104.0	70.6	14	..	1.96	—0.66
Hoscangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	97.8	71.1	38	..	3.20	+0.78
Akola	103.6	78.0	32	..	2.33	+0.07
Amraoti	105.0	77.2	40	..	3.58	—1.04
Nagpur	110.0	82.6	37	..	0.96	—2.76
Chanda	110.8	80.4	15	..	1.23	—2.48
Balpur	108.7	84.1	33	..	1.29	—1.24
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.0	78.6	66	..	0	—0.71
Ratnagiri	89.4	75.6	68	..	0.41	—0.66
Marmugoa	89.8	77.2	66	..	1.67	—0.18
Karwar	89.7	78.0	74	..	1.92	—0.8
BOMBAY DAGCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	105.0	66.5	24	..	0.70	—0.62
Ahmednagar	102.7	67.8	15	..	2.45	+0.58
Poona	101.2	67.7	29	..	1.92	—0.05
Sholapur	107.3	74.0	15	..	7.80	+4.80
Bijapur	103.6	74.8	24	..	7.10	+4.79
Belgaum	96.2	66.4	50	..	7.07	+2.40
Aurangabad	94.6	71.4	28	..	1.4	—0.3
Nizamabad (Indor)	109.8	79.6	14	..	3.60	—0.55
Hyderabad	104.5	9.8	48	..	7.16	+3.23
MALABAR AND OMLOE—						
Mangalore	91.9	77.2	79	0.01	6.23	+0.77
Calicut	89.2	76.2	86	0.56	7.55	—4.23
Cochin	90.4	76.2	73	0.03	8.51	—0.26
Colombo	83.6	78.4	95	6.58	31.50	—10.04
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	98.6	80.8	68	..	3.50	—4.27
Bellary	103.4	76.0	58	0.10	4.99	+1.60
Cuddapah	104.4	74.8	47	..	3.77	—2.93
Madras	93.4	79.6	73	..	9.75	—11.84
Bangalore	91.2	67.5	66	0.49	8.40	1.81
Coimbatore	92.2	68.2	78	0.32	0.40	2.00
Trichinopoly	101.1	76.1	64	0.64	8.06	—4.66
Negapatam	93.4	80.2	59	..	13.04	18.34

The "Pioneer" understands that it has been decided as special concession, to sanction a grant of 90 days' privillege leave during the current year to the officers serving in the Khyber-Kohat district and Waziristan Force. (A.P.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 11.

S S Kasara, Baird, Pamban.
S S Varela, Cammack, Busreh.
S S Kaiser-i-Hind, Palmer, London.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Shuja, Mureh, Jeddah.
S S Gamaria, Tobitt, Australia.
S S Sicilia, Jenkins, Shanghai.

S S Kasara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 580 tons, Captain Baird, arrived in harbour yesterday from Pamban, with a general cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela, 1932 tons, Captain F R Cammack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, 5989 tons, Captain W B Palmer, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Shuja:—The T M Co's steamer Shuja, 3112 tons, Captain Murch, sailed yesterday from harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and pilgrims.

S S Gamaria:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gamaria, 3231 tons, Captain Tobitt, will sail to-day from harbour for Australia, with a general cargo.

S S Sicilia:—The P and O S N Co's China and Japan mail steamer Sicilia, 4172 tons, Captain Jenkins, will sail to-day from harbour for China and Japan, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORT.

May 11.

S S Mashobra for London:—3 bales sow hair hide, 11 bales goat skin, 5 bales sheep skin, 34 bales cow hides, L Hassam; 24 bales cow hides, 8 bales sheep skin, S Esmail; 8 casks salted goat skin, 144 cwts dill seed, Cox's Shipping Agency; 121 cwts chillies, N Mooljee and Co.

S S Mashobra for Antwerp:—330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Muristan for Genoa:—500 tons iron scrap, K M Nathoo.

S S Arcturus for Philadelphia:—157 bales wool carpet, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Arcturus for New York:—2000 cwts myrabolams, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—224 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton yarn, R D Tata and Co; 30 cwts gum olibanum, N Vithal and Sons.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—7 cwts gum Arabic, A C Patel and Co.

S S Hwahkewi for Hongkong:—35 cwts asafoetida, 8 cases camphor, E S Abdulkyum.

S S John Sanderson for Hongkong:—20 cwts bee's wax, R Bhanji; 21 cwts gum olibanum, A Saleh.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai:—4500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Tamba Maru for Nagasaki:—700 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Osaka:—2 cases tortise shell, C Janmohomed.

IMPORT.

May 11.

S S Hwah Kwei from Saigon, Agents James Mackintosh and Co:—28565 parcels 31724 pieces teak planks, 1000 pieces teak log.

S S Ganara from Moulmein, Agents B I S N Co:—1579 bundles coir yarn, 6 coils coir rope, 351 bags turmeric, 33 bags beans, 49884 bags rice, 470 bundles copra, 150 bags ginger, 132 teak squares, 180 teak pieces, 140 teak posts, 31924 pieces and bundles, 2018 teak squares, 7972 bundles 39068 pieces teak scantlings, 120 pieces teak planks, 1202 bundles teak boards and battens, 625 bundles teak battens, 11 bundles J W squares, 1247 pieces J W scantlings, 132 pieces J W planks, 5203 bundles J W battans, 1340 bundles J W boards, 45 Eng squares, 108 pieces Eng planks, 2539 pieces Eng scantlings.

S S Chakdara from Basrah, Agents B I S N Co:—554 packages old brass, 2 cases carpets, 81 bundles specie

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, May 10th.

Hours of observations taken at 8 a.m. 12 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Baromoh & corrected to 32 deg Febr in	29.815
Temperature of Air .. .. degree	84 6
Wet Bulb Thermometer .. .. "	72.9
Dew Point .. .. .. "	68.0
Relative humidity of Air .. "	0.593
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0 4
Maximum temperature of Air .. "	91.0
Minimum do do .. "	78.8
General direction of Wind	
from midnight to midnight	NNW, NNE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind do miles.	182

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
F	12	m 5 41	14 1	12	m 0 21	22 10
		6 32a	17 5			
S	13	m 0 57	19 3	13	m 6 26	24 5
		0 47a	18 11		7 10a	24 5
S	14	m 1 57	18 0	14	m 8 2	25 7
		2 7a	18 7

GOVT'S STRUGGLE WITH NON-CO-OPERATION.

REPORT TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

WHITE PAPER ISSUED.

REPRESSION JUSTIFIED.

A White paper was published in Engiand in mail week containing the text of the correspondence carried on by the Viceroy of India with the Secretary of State in the early part of this year in connection with the non-cooperation movement in this country. The first decpatch is a lengthy telegram dated the 9th February 1922 from the Viceroy to Mr. Montagu. In the course of this telegram, the Vieroy, after tracing the genesis of and referring to the leading planks in the non-cooperation movement, comes to deal with the momentous Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress. The telegram states in this connection:—

NAGPUR CONGRESS SESSION.

At the Congress meeting which was held in December 1920 at Nagpur a new stage was reached. Little up to that time in the way of solid achievement could be pointed to by the leaders of the movement. Although the movement had undoubtedly engendered in certain parts of the country a general spirit of disloyalty and lawlessness little success had been attained in giving effect to the specific items of the non-co-operation programme; there had been very few surrenders of titles, a handful only of lawyers had suspended their practice, and, though in the elections to the reformed Councils the voting had been somewhat interfered with, the constitution of these Councils had not been seriously affected by it. Strong opposition had been provoked by the attack on educational institutions and the attack had no lasting effect. But Gandhi at Nagpur was successful in capturing the entire Congress Organisation for his party. Indication of the growing strength in that body of the Extremist element was given by the change in the first article of the constitution of the Congress which was effected by an overwhelming majority the object of Congress being defined now as the attainment of Swaraj by all legitimate and peaceful means. There was an omission of the reference to British connexion. It became, moreover, clear by this time that the intention of the leaders of the movement was to spare no effort by which the more ignorant masses might be permeated with their doctrine. An increasing activity with this object in view marked the early spring of 1921 there was great astuteness shown in promoting labour unrest and exploiting economic grievances, and promises of the wildest character were freely made (as now) to ignorant peasants for example, rent free lands, cheap cloths, cheap food and free railway passes. The first evidence of this policy was the widespread agitation among the community, of Oudh, from which in January 1921 serious disturbance resulted, and there was exploitation with some success about the same time by the non-co-operation leaders of the Akali movement among the Sikhs—a movement which in its inception seems to have been inspired by a genuine desire for religious reform—and success was attained to some extent by such leaders in giving to the movement a character which was definitely anti-Government. At the end of January the Local Governments received from Lord Chelmsford's Government fresh instructions in view of these developements. That Government while they adhered to the general policy which had been enunciated in November 1920, impressed on the Local Governments the necessity for instituting prosecutions with greater freedom in all cases of incitements of violence and endeavours to seduce police or Indian troops. Remedial legislation was urged where redress was demanded by genuine grievances. There were, too to be steps taken for starting counterpropaganda whereby Government's policy would be justified, and in general for enforcing respect for the law, Government at the same time took every opportunity during the the first session of the reformed Legislature of convincing Indian opinion that the reforms were real and great, and that they had conferred on the representatives of the people wide powers and that there was a readiness to inquire into the cause of discontent, or any specific grievances. It was, for example, agreed to refer to non-official Committees of the Legislature certain Acts which conferred extraordinary powers on the Executive, as well as the Acts regulating the conduct of the Press; the greatest consideration was shown in framing the Budget to the opinion of the Legislature.

ASSAM LABOUR TROUBLES.

As the result of the agitation which was carried on by the non-co-operation leaders, there took place in the early summer of 1921 a stampede from the Tea Gardens of Assam of coolies to the number of many thousands, and there was simultaneously a strike on the Assam-Bengal Railway. Another developement was a strong campaign against the use of foreign cloth and the drink traffic an operation in which a prominent part was played by intimidation. In spite of numerous prosecutions and restrictive orders, a general weakening of the respect for law and order resulted from all these activities; frequent outbreaks of mob violence followed from this in various parts of the country and racial feeling directed against Europeans increased, whether they were engaged in ruralness or in the service of Government. The leaders of the Khilafat party simultaneously employed language which steadily increased in violence and many sections of the Mahommedan community which had hitherto been untouched by it were permeated by the agitation which aimed at the restoration of the Sultan of Turkey to his temporal power and pre-war religions ascendency. A series of speeches was made by the Ali brothers in the winter and the spring at various towns, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and in these speeches Great Britain was openly described as the arch enemy of Islam, and they did all in their power to incite against the British the animosity of their co-religionists. They declared that a time would arrive when it would be incumbent on all Mussalmans as a religious duty to draw the sword in defence of their religion, nor did they hesitate to put forward the view that if a Mohammedan Power were to invade India with the object of avenging the cause of Islam they would support it. While their prosecution for these speeches was under consideration, their friends induced them to sign a public apology and to undertake that in future they would refrain from speeches and writings which incited to violence or tended to the creation of an atmosphere of preparedness for violence. In a letter addressed in June 1921 to all Local Governments the situation was reviewed. The Government of India were still convinced in spite of the disquieting symptoms to which reference has been made above of the soundness of the general policy which had been pursued hitherto. They indicated at the same time that the attitude of Government should in no way be relaxed towards any advocacy of violence, including not only direct incitements but speeches calculated to give rise to feelings of disaffection, enmity or hatred such as were likely to lead to violence not as a remote or ultimate consequence but as a probable result in the near future.

SUGGESTED ROUND TABLE. CONFERENCE.

An inclination was shown to represent the new policy as an interference with the freedom of association for political purposes and with the rights of free speech, and there was a disposition on this ground to make common cause with the Extremists. It was urged by many of the leaders of Moderate opinion that a Round Table Conference should be held at which Government should be represented and all shades of political opinion in order that some solution might be found of the situation through the means of some act of constructive statesmanship; there was advanced however no definite constructive suggestion. A deputation to His Excellency the Viceroy on the 21st December in Calcutta advanced the demand for a Conference. The speech of His Excellency explained to the deputation fully the reasons by which Government were induced to enforce special Acts. It emphasised the determination of Government to protect its law-abiding subjects and a grave warning was in it conveyed as to the effect which affronts offered to the Throne were likely to produce on the public and on Parliament in the United Kingdom. Instance was also made by His Excellency on the imperative necessity of the discontinuance of the unlawful activities of the non-co-operation party as a fundamental condition which should precede the discussion of any question of a Conference. A steadying effect was brought about in Moderate opinion by his speech.

AHMEDABAD CONGRESS.

During Christmas week the Congress held its annual meeting at Ahmedabad. Gandhi had been deeply impressed by the rioting at Bombay, as statements made by him at the time had indicated, and the rioting had brought home to him the dangers of mass civil disobedience; and the resolutions of the Congress gave evidence of this, since they not only rejected the proposals which the extreme wing of the Khilafat party had advanced for abandoning the policy of non-violence, but whilst the organisation of civil disobedience when fulfilment of the Delhi conditions had taken place was urged in them, omitted any reference to the non-payment of taxes, and were worded in such a way as to suggest that for the present civil disobedience would be restricted to defiance of the Seditious Meetings Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act rected against unlawful associations. Gandhi was appointed to be the sole executive authority of the Congress Committee. An overwhelming majority in the Subjects Committee of the Congress rejected the resolution as to a Round Table Conference, and it was made clear by Gandhi that any such Conference must be a Conference which would meet to register his decrees. In January there was held at Bombay a conference of politicians outside the Congress fold in order to formulate terms upon which it would be possible to have a Conference. The resolutions which purported to have been passed by this body were passed in reality by 20 only out of 200 persons. According to our information the attitude of Gandhi, who attended it and announced that he reserved the right to continue during a conference preparations for civil disobedience and the enrolment of volunteers, in return for the impossible conditions which Government were asked to accept and the result that Sir Sankaran Nair, the President withdrew and that Moderate opinion was alienated and disgusted.

Communication of the resolutions was subsequently made to His Excellency the Viceroy, who in reply stated that the basis for any profitable discussion as to a Conference was not contained in them. The presentation of what was practically an ultimatum to the Viceroy by Mr. Gandhi followed on the 4th February. He declared in this document that the non-co-operation party had had a campaign of civil disobedience forced upon them, in order that they might secure the elementary rights of free speech, free association and free press, which he maintained that Government had sought by its recent measures to repress, and he charged the Viceroy with having rejected summarily the proposal for a Conference, although the terms which had been accepted by the Working Committee of Congress accorded with the reqirements of His Excellency as his Calcutta speech had indicated them. An announcement was at the same time made by him that if Government agreed to release all prisoners convicted and under trial for non-violent activities and gave an understanding absolute to refrain from interfering with all non-violent activities on the part of the non-co-operation party, he would be prepared to postpone civil disobedience of an aggressive character, till the offenders now in prison had an opportunity of reviewing the whole situation, while continuing the illegal and seditious propaganda of the non-co-operation party. It was in reply to this manifesto that the Government of India issued the communique already published.

SITUATION SUMMED UP.

The following may be said to be the situation at the moment:—The lower classes in the towns have been seriously affected, particularly in parts of the Asment although in the various items of its programme which have hitherto been attempted it has failed or secured but a partial success; and although the influence of the movement has been much smaller in the rural tracts generally, in certain areas the peasantry have been affected particularly in parts of the Assam Valley, United Provinces, Bihar and Orisa and Bengal. As regards the Punjab, the Akali agitation which the Extremists had fostered for their own ends has penetrated to the rural Sikhs. A large proportion of the Mahommedan population throughout the country are embittered and sullen as a result of the Khilafat agitation, the need for countering which through a modification of the Sevres Treaty has been incessantly and emphatically urged by the Government of India. We desire to take this opportunity of reiterating our convictions as to the imperative necessity of conciliating Mohammdean opinion by the modification of Turkish peace terms. We believe that the appeasement of 70 million Mohammedans of India and consequent relief to a situation of real danger, tranquality of India, is of the utmost importance. Moderate opinion on the other hand has been alarmed and alienated by the recent declarations and attitude of Gandhi, and his failure so far to achieve any definite results has compelled him to resort to civil disobedience, which he proposes to start in Bardoli Taluka, where he has a strong local following and to join issue on ground that will secure to the Government the maximum support for the measures it will take. While this entails grave possibilities, the Government of India are satisfied that the Army and the great majority of the Police are staunch, there is no disaffection on the part of the majority of the population, and there are now more promising economic conditions with a bumper harvest in prospect. Religious and racial feeling at the same time is so bitter that the Government of India are prepared for disorder of more formidable nature than has in the past occurred, and do not seek to minimise in any way the fact that great anxity is caused by the situation.

The Government of India desire in conclusion to make clear the principle which throughout has underlain their policy in regard to the non-co-operation movement. Of the risks inherent in this, they have been fully conscious, and if the more drastic measures which have been demanded by some of their critics have not previously been adopted in dealing with it, this has not been owing to any distrust in their power to suppress any possible outbreaks nor because instructions from higher authority have tied their hands, but because their belief is that a statesman-like policy must have in view the ultimate more far-reaching and more enduring consequences of any action taken rather than the immediate effects. It is with the co-operation of the people of India that British rule in India hitherto has been carried on, and it is essential for its continued success that there should be such co-operation. It has therefore been regarded by the Government of India as of the utmost consequence that they should carry with them so far as practicable in any measure that they took against the non-co-operation movement, the approval and acquiescence of Indian opinion. Evidence is given by the recent debates in the Indian Legislature that in this they have been largely successful Neverthless, though the impracticable nature of the demands of non-cooperation is realised by sober and sensible Indians, it has not been possible to ignore the fact that the non-co-operation movement has to a large extent been engendered and sustained by nationalist aspirations, and, so far as Mahommedans are concerned, by religious feelings which have a strong appeal to those also who have not adopted its programme; and the Government of India have thought, bearing this in mind, that the path of wisdom lay in exercising in regard to men swayed by such motives as much forbearance as in the their judgment was consistent with their responsibilities. It is their belief that this policy will be justified by its fruits in the long run.

DELHI DECISION.

The following telegrams are also included in the White Paper:—

From Viceroy, Home Department, to Secretary of State for India, dated 28th February 1922.

Received 28th February 1922. Telegraphic.

In continuation of our telegram of 9th February. The disorders on the 4th February of 21 police by a mob of volunteers at Chauri Chaura, in Gorakhpur, and in a lesser degree the serious rioting that took place on the following day at Bareilly shocked every shade of Moderate opinion throughout the country and led to a revulsion of feeling against the leaders of the Non-Cooperation movement and the movement itself. The Working Committee of the Congress met at Bardoli on the 11th and 12th February Gandhi presiding, and passed the resolutions which have already been communicated in my telegram to you of the 14th instant. As a consquence of this changed attitude on the part of the leaders, which we received on the 13th February, incomplete telegraphic information only, we decided that there should be a postponement for a short time of the institution of proceedings which had been proposed by the Government of Bombay against them and which had been approved by us, in order that we might ascertain whether it was really their intention to discontinue all illegal activities and whether their action would be endorsed by the Congress Committee. We reached this decision without consultation with the Government of Bombay in view of the urgency of the case; that Government were just about to make the arrest with our concurrence, and they had been urging for several weeks the prosecution of Gandhi. A public announcement has since been made by us in the Assembly that, so long as there was a continuance of any illegal activities on the part of the leaders, our policy towards the movement as a whole will undergo no change. The All-India Congress Committee is at the moment sitting at Delhi. The information we have received is to the effect that, while confirming the resolutions passed at Bardoli, it has sanctional individual civil disobedience and the picketting of liquor shops and foreign cloth subject to certain conditions; but any abandonment of aggressive measures may be opposed by the Khilafat Committee. So far as local developments are concerned the Mahomedan citizen population is quiet for the moment in the United Provinces, but very hostile, and disorderly elements are very imperfectly, if at all, controlled by the non-cooperators' leaders. In the Punjab the strength of the Akali movement is increasing and it is more and more tending towards the defiance of the Government. There has been a development of the movement on lines of its own and independently of the main movement of Non-Cooperation. Some anxiety is caused by a rairly general strike of the Indian staff of the East Indian Railway, a strike which without doubt has been engineered for political purposes, but the latest information we have is to the effect that the situation is improving, that traffic conditions are becoming easier and that men are beginning to return to work.

ARREST OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

From Viceroy, Home Department to Secretary of State for India, dated 1st March 1922.

(Received 1st March 1922.)

(Telegraphic.)

In view of the resolutions passed by the All-India Congress Committee, by which it is made clear that no fundamental change is to take place in the policy of the non-co-operation party, it has been decided by us that the Government of Bombay be informed that steps should now proceed for the arrest and prosecution of Gandhi, which in view of the facts stated in our telegram of the 14th February were postponed by us, and that action should be taken accordingly by the Government of Bombay.

From Viceroy, Home Department, to Secretary of State for India, dated 5th March 1922.

(Received 6th March 1922.)

(Telegraphic).

Reference is requested to my telegram, dated the 1st March. The Government of Bombay have telegraphed as follows:—

"It has been decided unanimously by the Governor of Bombay in Council that the prosecution of Gandhi should be proceeded with under the India Penal Code section 124A, in respect of four articles published in "Young India" as follows:—

(1) 15th June 1921—"Disaffection a Virtue."

(2) 20th September 1921—"Tampering with Loyalty."

(3) 15th December 1921—"A puzzle and its solution."

(4) 23rd February—"Shaking Manes"

A decision was also arrived at to proceed at the same time on the same charge against S. G. Banker, the printer of "Young India."

Arrests will take place probably on the evening of the 9th, Thursday, at Bardoli."

No. 8.

From Viceroy, Home Department to Secretary of State for India, dated 11th March 1922.

(Received 11th March 1922.)

(Telegraphic).

Bombay Government intimate that Gandhi was arrested evening of 10th.

SWISS VISA ON BRITISH PASS PORTS ABOLISHED.

A Punjab Government Press Communique says:—

It is notified for general information that the Swiss visa on British Passports has been abolished from 15th April. This refers to all British Passports including Dominions and Possessions but the privilege only extends to *bona fide* visitors who can stay in Switzerland up to three months before it becomes necessary to approach the police authorities for extension of permit for Sojown.

Persons wishing to proceed to Switzerland with the intention of starting a business or earning their living in any capacity have first to obtain permission of entry from the Swiss Authorities.

Pursuant to a notice issued published on the 7th instant, prohibiting all public meetings, the third Sanmellan of the Bijasinor Peoples Association fixed for the 14th, 15th and 16th is postponed.

NOTICE.

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3" x 5/16"	580	bars	4½" x ⅜"	400	bars.
3" x ⅜"	100	„	3" x 7/16"	445	„
3½" x ⅜"	450	„	4" x /2"	310	„
4" x ⅜"	370	„			

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CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

LOAN OF 51 LAKHS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 10.

The Calcutta Corporation this evening discussed the question of raising a loan of fifty-one lakhs of rupees for the water supply improveement scheme. The Chairman pointed out it was a matter of urgency to arrange for funds as the first payment in matter of the scheme would have to be made in September and it was, therefore, considered advisable to apply to the Government for sanction for the loan at once. The Finance Committee sometime ago, resolved that in the present state of Indian money market it might be advisable to raise a loan in England, particularly as payments would have to be made chiefly to that country and they had since been advised that the English market was favourable and daily improving, and that no time should be lost in putting a loan on the market. The Chairman added that in deference to the wishes of a member of the Committee enquiries be made of the Imperial Bank as to whether it was agreeable to underwrite a rupee loan and, if so, its terms and, if the matter be favourable which majority of the members of the Committee considered unlikely, the matter must be again brought up before the Corporation, and they could then modify their decision and apply for sanction for a rupee loan. The Chairman then moved that Government sanction be obtained for a sterling loan, equivalent to fifty-one lakhs of rupees, for a period of thirty years, and that subject to such sanction that tenders be called for from exchange banks in England and India. The Chairman also moved that inquiries be made as to whether any bank in England would give the Corporation credit for their full amount of the loan and allow it to draw money from time to time, only paying interest on the amount actually drawn.

Mr. Lloyd moved an ammendment that Government sanction be obtained as early as possible to raise the loan either in India or in England for fifty-one lakhs or crore equivalent in sterling, for a period of thirty years, and that in the meanwhile tenders be called for through banks both in England and in India, subject to such sanction. After some discussion Mr. Lloyd's amendment was was carried.

MADRAS CORPORATION.

NOMINATION OF LADY COUNCILLOR.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 10.

The Madras Corporation passed resolutions that on the expiry of the present leases, the Corporation would not allow tapping any trees for toddy in its possession and that Government be requested to nominate to the Council of the Corporation an Indian lady councillor, to be of use in rendering municipal administration of the city more beneficial, specially to the needs of women and children of the city.

FRONTIER TROUBLE.

HEAVY INDIAN CASUALTIES.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May, 10.

Reports from Waziristan show that on the 5th May, a platoon of the 101st Grenadiers, while patrolling in Tori Khel country, near the Tochi river, three miles due west of Saidgi, was surprised by about a hundred enemy tribesmen and suffered heavy casualties. One Indian officer and 20 Indian other ranks were killed and one Indian other rank died of wounds. Twenty-two rifles, three revolvers, and 2,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, in addition to a Lewis gun were captured by the enemy whose losses are believed to have been negligible.

N. W. FRONTIER PROVINCE COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA MAY, 10.

The Bray Committee on North West Frontier Province commences will work at Peshawar on Friday afternoon and after recording evidence for about a fortnight, will tour in all the five frontier districts, in order to collect further evidence on the spot and also to make other necessary enquiries,

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Final M.B.B.S., Intermediate M.B.B.S. and Preliminary Scientific Examination Results, 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, MAY, 13.

The S. S. "Kalyan" with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Mrs. PARVATIBAI, widow of the late Mr. BABAJI GOPAL, Architect, mother of Mr. WAMAN BABAJI MANDHLE, Architect, and of Dr. M. B. MANDHLE, M.B., B.S., at 1-5 a.m., in Bombay, on 11th May, 1922. R3695

REPORTED MISAPPROPRIATION OF ORNAMENTS.

Issak Haji Jusub, a timber merchant, residing at Memonwada, reports that his father gave ornaments valued at Rs. 1,500 to one of his relatives, Abdul Rahiman, with a request to hand them over to his mother. Abdul did so. A few hours later a Mahomedan whose name remains unknown, went to his mother and represented that the ornaments were required by the complainant's father. She handed over the ornaments and the man has disappeared with them.

FIRE AT COAL BUNDER.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in a stack of coal situated at Coal Bunder, Mazagon, and belonging to Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company. A watchman on noticing smoke emanating from the coal yard, raised an alarm and the Byculla Fire Brigade hurried to the scene. As the whole coal yard was ablaze and the pressure of water insufficient, the Port Trust Hydrant was brought into operation immediately, with the result that the fire was brought under control after about an hour. The whole stock contained about 3,000 tons of coal.

The damage to the stack of coal is estimated at Rs. 3,000. The property is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is stated to be spontaneous combustion.

PASSPORTS FOR SWITZERLAND.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes to say:—

The Swiss Consul has intimated that Swiss Visas on passports of British subjects have been abolished with effect from the 15th April, 1922. This privilege applies only to bona fide visitors who will be permitted to stay in Switzerland for a period of three months after which they will have to obtain the permission of the Swiss Police authorities to prolong their stay. British subjects who desire to proceed to Switzerland for the purpose of starting a business or earning their livelihood in any other capacity will require the previous permission of the Swiss authorities to enter Switzerland.

COMMUNAL AND COSMOPOLITAN DONATIONS.

The donation of Rs. 2,501, made by Mr. Phiroz Sorabji Guzder, on the occasion of the Navjot ceremony of his two daughters, to the Parsi House-Building Scheme Fund, has been announced in these columns. Further donations have since been made by Mr. Guzder to the following institutions some of which are non-Parsi or cosmopolitan in character:—(1) Rs. 1,501 to the Nasik Dharamshala Fund; (2) Rs. 1,101 to the Zoroastrian Building Society; (3) Rs. 551 to the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League; (4) Rs. 551 to the Parthoshti Jashan Committee; (5) Rs. 151 to the Parsi Boys Scouts Fund; (6) Rs. 101 to the Concert Hall Fund; (7) Rs. 101 to the Salvation Army Rescue Fund; (8) Rs. 101 to the Massina Hospital Fund; (9) Rs. 101 to the B. D. Petit Parsi General Hospital; (10) Rs. 100 to the Gaurakhshan Seva Samaj; (11) Rs. 100 to the Muslim Students' Helping Fund.

ESCAPE FROM POLICE CUSTODY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Simmons charged Karimkhan Hayatkhan alias Fazalkhan Gulabkhan with escaping from police custody on the 24th May, 1921.

The evidence showed that the accused, with four others, were locked up at the Esplanade Police Court Chowkie as an under-trial prisoner in connection with a dacoity case. On the night of the 24th May the accused along with other under-trial prisoners, broke the iron bars of the window and effected escape. At 11-30 p.m. on Saturday last he was arrested at Telly Gully, Bhendy Bazar, by Inspector Fern.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he was not the man who escaped. Bhicaji Kashidas Vaneker, Expert Finger Print Bureau of Police Commissioner's Office, was then called in, who produced finger prints of the accused taken on the 14th January, 1921, which tallied with the one taken on the 8th instant.

The accused had no defence witnesses.

His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

The adjourned inquest regarding the death of a Christian whose body was identified on the 9th instant as that of one Gerald Francis Rodrigues, was concluded yesterday by Mr. King, Coroner, at the Coroner's Court.

Cyril Santiago, a clerk, said that the deceased lived with him at the Grant Road Cross Lane. The deceased used to go out in the morning. He was unemployed and was complaining of illness which he called "impressive sickness", but never explained what he meant by that. He was quiet and strictly temperate. Sometimes he would talk much, sometimes refusing even to answer questions. He had no other trouble. He was in the habit of buying books which after reading he tore up. He sometimes discussed subjects connected with the mind. He was eccentric.

Castilpho Santiago corroborated the above witness and added that the deceased was unmarried. His mother and other relatives were in Goa.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by drowning in the sea, but there was no evidence to show how he was drowned.

BOMBAY NATIONAL COLLEGE.

RE OPENS ON JUNE 5TH.

The Principal of the National College, Bombay writes:—

The College re-opens on the 12th of June 1922 for the new year. Fresh students will be admitted from the 5th June. Entrance Fee is Rs. 5 and the term Fee is Rupees 50.

Students who have passed the Entrance Examination of any National or other Indian University will be admitted.

The College is affiliated to the Gujerat Vidyapitha. Lecture hours are arranged in the morning from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m.

The College is now well equipped with a library for the use of the students. Science students make use of the Godrej Chemical and Analytical Laboratory.

The College has adopted the curriculum prescribed by the Gujerat Vidyapitha and prepares students in the specialised courses of following subjects: History, Politics, Economics, Sanskrit, Marathi, Gujerati, English, and Theoretical and Industrial Chemistry.

The College course consists of four years For further particulars apply to College authorities.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY CHEQUES.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Olivera, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector C. Klein charged J. W. Craigh with cheating in respect of various cheques passed to different persons.

Rustomji Dorabji Billimoria Bar Manager, Excelsior Theatre said the accused gave him a cheque for Rs. 50 on 20-12-1921 at 10-30 p.m. which he cashed and gave a change to the accused. The cheque was sent next day for collection to Cox and Co., but was dishonoured.

Khader Khan Mohmed a bird seller in the Crawford Market said during Christmas before last the accused purchased a monkey and gave him a cheque for Rs. 12. The cheque was dishonoured subsequently.

Nadirshaw Dhunjishaw Billimoria said he was a clerk at Messrs. Hormusji and Co., The accused bought a watch for Rs. 60 and gave him a cheque on Cox and Co., which was dishonoured.

Sitaram Mangesh, Head Ledger Keeper, Cox and Co., said he had no account with Cox and Co.

The accused pleaded guilty and said he was suffering from shell shock and was also under the influence of drink at the time he passed cheques. He had borne exemplary character before and he could not explain how he passed cheques only and did not commit any other crimes. He pleaded for mercy and said he was an ex-army man and had served his King and country during the last war.

His Worship postponed judgment till the 20th instant to make enquiries whether the accused was an ex-army man.

POSSESSING BAYONET WITHOUT LICENSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Olivera, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector Naden charged Udankhan Vahmahomedkhan with possessing a bayonet without a license.

The evidence showed that the accused was standing near Flora Fountain on Wednesday evening with a bayonet in his hand when he was arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

DACOITS COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Girgaon Police Court before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fern charged (1) Chanda Hidan (2) Budan Hidan and (3) Mossam Hasanali with committing dacoities between November, 1920 and March, 1921, at Mahim, Santa Cruz, Worli and Reay Road. The accused had escaped from lawful custody some time ago but were subsequently arrested.

Mr. S G. Welinker, Bar-at-law prosecuted while the accused were undefended.

Ismail Ibrahim, the approver narrated how the dacoities were committed at different places and how he met Abdulla at Asoj who was looking after the fields of a Pabidar. Abdulla was tried and convicted in the last criminal sessions. Witness then referred to the dacoity committed at Darukhana at Mazagaon and said some twelve men had participated in it and secured a loot of about Rs. 600. Abdulla had a revolver with him and fired five or six shots. Witness then referred to the dacoity committed at Matunga in a Banya's shop when they were armed with a gun and a knife. Property worth Rs. 100 were looted then. After some evidence was recorded His Worship committed the accused to the ensuing criminal sessions.

THEFT OF POSTAL LETTERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Olivera, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Simmons charged Shaikh Suleman Shaikh Issac with theft and misappropriation of letters.

The evidence showed that Mr. Edward Behe, a musician, residing at Gymkhana Chambers went, to post letters in a letter box near Waudby Road at 9 p.m. on the 5th instant when he saw the accused bending down and removing letters from the letter box. As he could not give satisfactory explanation he was handed over to the police. The police made enquires and found that the accused was a postal peon but his circle was Alexandra Dock and Frere Road and that he had no business near the junction of Waudby Road.

The accused pleaded guilty and was committed to the ensuing Criminal Sessions to take his trial.

AN INGENIOUS TRICK.

Before Mr. Frank Olivera Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Smith placed Nanalal Narbheram and seven other Banias as forming members of a gang committing thefts of Hundis, cheques and dividend warrants from post boxes in General Post Office and asked for a remand of ten days in police custody. Inspector Smith stated that some dividend warrants were recovered from the accused. The application was granted.

DEATH DUE TO FRACTURE OF SKULL.

At the Coroner's Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, concluded an inquest touching the death of Zargul Nasirgul, a Pathan, who was alleged to have been injured by a big stone thrown by his brother Tajgul at one Gulkhan Adam, striking him on the head, under the circumstances already reported.

Tajgul and Jaffa Rasul were present at the inquest.

Gulkhan Adamkhan said at 6 p.m. on the 2nd May he took tea at the tea-shop of Tajgul and giving one anna to Tajgul went home for food. After taking food he was going to the mosque when he saw Tajgul and two others, whom he could not then identify, hiding against a wall near a betel-leaf shop. Tajgul went up to witness and gave him a blow with his fist. The deceased followed Tajgul and Jaffa stood at a little distance. Tajgul then caught witness and threw him into a trench, pressed his knee on witness gave him blows and took Rs. 65 in currency notes out of his pocket. After robbing him, the three men ran away chased by the witness. On reaching the tea-shop, deceased turned round and asked witness what he wanted. Witness asked for his money and caught the deceased who shouted to Tajgul and said: "Pather se maro", i.e., hit him with a stone. Tajgul came with a stone and threw it at the witness, but the latter drew back in time and the stone hit the deceased who cried out: "I have been struck." Witness let the deceased go and he fell down. Witness then ran away home.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to fracture of the base of the skull which could have been produced by one blow from a heavy jagged stone.

Tajgul, when questioned by the Coroner, said he had left Rs. 80 in the tea-shop and had gone out. When he returned to the shop he asked the deceased about the money and the latter said that Gulkhan had taken it away. The deponent followed Gulkhan and knocked him down, but did not find the money. He, then, went back to the shop. About ten or twelve Pathans then came to the shop, three of whom broke the lantern and looted the shops. Those three men also struck his brother with stones. The police officers did not investigate the case properly.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the death was due to fracture of the skull resulting from his having been struck on the head with a stone which was intended for another man by Tajgul.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Thursday, May 11, 1922.

The Swiss Consulate at Bombay has been raised by the Government of Switzerland to the rank of a Consulate General.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise, the appointment, of Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan as Acting Consul for Persia at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan.

Rao Saheb Maganlal Mohanlal Gandhi,, on the expiry of his leave, to be Investigator in the Labour Office, Bombay, vice Rao Saheb Atmaram Keshav Kulkarni, reverting.

Mr. K. K. Sane, Acting First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona, to do duty as First Class Subordinate Judge, Satara.

Mr. S. A. Naik, Acting First Class Subordinate Judge, Satara, to do duty as Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Satara.

Mr. T. M. Evans, Head Master, Bombay Education Society's High School, Byculla, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay.

Mr. Evans to be an Honorary Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. E. J. Davar, LL.B., to act as Chief Clerk, Insolvent Debtor's Court, Bombay, vice Mr. K. A. Bhojwani, Barrister-at-Law, proceeding on leave.

Mr. R. K. Bal, First Class Subordinate Judge, Ratnagiri, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon.

Mr. V. V. Pataskar, First Class Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Ratnagiri.

Mr. B. G. Phatak, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Shevgaon and Newasa, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Erandol.

Mr. K. A. Sapre, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Barsi, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Karad and Patan.

Mr. G. V. Vaidya, Second Class Subordinate Judge Erandol, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Shevgaon and Newasa.

Mr. M. A. Bhave, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Khed, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Barsi.

Mr. V. G. Gupte, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Karad and Patan, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Khed.

Mr. D. T. Chaubal, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Chalisgaon, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Yeola.

Mr. V. G. Vaidya, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Yeola, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Chalisgaon.

Mr. C. P. Parekh, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Umreth, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Maganlal Ghelabhai Mehta, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Umreth.

Mr. I. C. Boyd of the Indian (Imperial) Police Service has been granted, privilege leave for two months and two days in combination furlough bringing the total period of his absence up to eight months.

Mr. Sitaram Sunderrao Patkar, LL.B., is appointed Government Pleader in the High Court.

Mr. W. Whitaker, Inspector of Cotton Excise, Bombay, has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Mr. G. Leathem, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for four months and four days.

Mr. R. D. Karmarkar to be an Assistant Engineer in the No. 3 Project Division of the Development Directorate, temporarily.

Mr. Robert McLean to be member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Mr. C. A. Hawes, resigned.

Mr. B. N. Seal, Professor of Logic and English, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, was granted leave from 8th February 1922 to 5th March 1922, both days inclusive.

Mons. P. L. Charlier, Lecturer in French, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, is granted leave of absence for such period as may be due to him from the date he avails himself of it with permission to prefix the summer vacation.

Mr. A. Montgomerie, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Political Department is granted leave for nine months.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. McPherson, I.M.S., is granted, privilege leave of absence for such period as may be due to him in combination with furlough on medical certificate bringing the total period of absence up to six months.

Assistant Surgeon K. P. Mullan, L.M. and S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri, is hereby cancelled.

On return from privilege leave Major D. D. Kamat, I.M.S., should act as Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri, with attached duties.

On the close of Mahableshwar season Lieut.-Colonel G. E. Stewart, I.M.S., should act as Cvil Surgeon, Dhulia, with attached duties, in addition to his duties as Superintendent, Mahableshwar.

On the close of Matheran season, Lieut.-Colonel H. A. F. Knapton, I.M.S., should act as Civil Surgeon, Sholapur, in addition to his duties as Superintendent, Matheran.

Dr. F. Barretto, D.P.H. (Cantab.), Officer-in-Charge, Public Health Laboratory, Karachi, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Novis, I.M.S., is granted, with privilege leave of absence for such period as may be due to him in combination with leave on medical certificate for such period as will bring the total period of absence up to seven months.

His Excellency the Governor, with the concurrence of his Ministers is pleased to make the following appointments vice Lieut.-Colonel T. S. Novis, I.M.S.:—

Mr. A. K. Dalal, F.R.C.S., (Eng.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), to act as Senior Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, and Professor of Surgery, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Major S. B. Mehta, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), I.M.S. (Retd.), to act as Second Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Assistant Surgeon G. K. Dhurandhar, L. M. and S., has been appointed to act as Third Assistant Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay.

Assistant Surgeon N. J. Vazifdar, L. M. and S., will continue to act as Second Assist Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay.

Assistant Surgeon I. Fonseca, L. M. and S., acted as Assistant Surgeon at the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory in place of the late Assistant Surgeon D. N. Gore from the 1st February 1922 to 23rd April 1922, both days inclusive.

Assistant Surgeon Y. P. Gupte, M.B., B.S., has been appointed Resident Medical Officer, N. M. Lunatic Asylum, Naupada, Thana.

Mrs. C. D'Monte, L. M. and S., Second Physician, Pestonji Hormasji Cama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, has been granted leave for one month and fifteen days.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the crop report of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending May 9:—

Picking of cotton was in progress in Gujarat, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Palanpur, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Baroda. Lands are being prepared for sowing of kharif crops. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were almost stationary.

A NEW URDU DAILY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, May 11.

A new nationalist Urdu daily named "Hamdard" under the editorship of Mr. M. Hauf Abbasi, is expected to be published in Lucknow from the next week.

THE KHILAFAT BULLETIN.

CAUSE OF DELAY IN PUBLICATION.

Mr. Zahoor Ahmed of the Central Khilafat Committee has issued the following statement to the Press:—

I write to apologise for and to explain the delay in publishing the Weekly Khilafat Bulletin, whose forthcoming regular publication was recently announced in the Press. The delay has been occasioned by the fact that our repeated applications declaring the Bulletin a newspaper before the Chief Presidency Magistrate have been put off by the Court from week to week. The first application was made on the 19th April and repeated on the 27th April, and the 4th May. On each occasion the Magistrate postponed the matter pending the completion of "enquiries"—and this despite the fact that the Press Act has been repealed while in Delhi already the Magistrate has summoned publishers of newspapers to receive refunds of security deposits made under the repealed Act. I need hardly add that the delay in sanctioning the publication of the Bulletin as a newspaper must necessarily prejudice the Khilafat cause at a critical period such as the present when the Powers of Europe are considering fresh terms for a Near East Settlement. However, the next date for hearing our application has been fixed by the Magistrate for the 15th May and we hope to produce the first number of the Bulletin as a regular weekly publication on the 19th instant. The issue will be made as interesting as possible and will include many photographs of interest as also articles from the pen of Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall and others. The public and Congress and Khilafat Committees are, in the meantime, invited to register their names as subscribers to the Bulletin—the annual and half-yearly subscription being Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 1-14 respectively for Bombay subscribers and Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-4 respectively for subscribers in the mofussil. All business correspondence should be addressed to the Manager, the Khilafat Bulletin, Sultan Mansion, Dongri, Bombay.

MIRAJ STATE CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTION ON LIBERTY OF SPEECH PASSED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MIRAJ, May 11.

The Session of the Miraj State Conference commenced on Wednesday in the evening. Mr. Govindrao Patwardhan, Chairman, Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates and guests in a suitable speech. He traced the course of recent events, detailed the grievances of the subjects of Miraj State and adumbrated essential reforms in the administration of State. Mr. Nana Saheb Vaidya President of the Conference, gave a philosophical survey of the political situation. Both the speeches were highly appreciated. The Subjects Committee met at night.

The second day's proceedings commenced on Thursday in the morning. Resolutions re grant of responsible Government and declaration to that effect by the Chief were moved and seconded by Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, G. R. Abhyankar Patwardhan and others. A resolution about the grant of liberty of speech and press was moved by Mr. Shikhare and seconded by Mr. Keshavrao Chapkhane in an eloquent manner. Another resolution about the removal of untouchability was moved by Mr. Nanoo Mehetar, a member of Depressed Class, and seconded by Mr. Bhopatkar of Poona and Dr. Hardikar. Many members of the depressed classes were seated on the platform and freely mixed with other delegates. A resolution about Swadeshi and particularly the spread of *Khaddar* was moved by the President of the Miraj Municipality, Mr. Baburao Joshi, and seconded by Dr. Savarkar.

The proceedings ended with thanks-giving and distribution of *pan, supari, attar*, etc. A Delegate of the depressed classes garlanded the President and other guests. The Conference was an unqualified success.

TILAK SWARAJYA SABHA CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YEOTMAL, May. 11.

The reception committee of the Tilak Swarajya Sangha Conference which is to be held at Yeotmal on 25th and 26th May has fixed the delegation fees at Rs. 3. Outside delegates will not be charged for boarding. Members of the Sangha alone can attend as delegates. Every member of the Sangha in Berar can join the reception committee on payment of Rs. 5. An appeal has been issued by Mr. Aney, chairman of the reception committee, reminding every member of the Sangha of his solemn duty of attending the conference and placing before them in a nutshell the questions which shall have to be decided there. Mr. Aney's appeal affords cogent arguments for the justification of the revival of the programme and activities of the Congres Democratic party, which at present only stand suspended in deference to the decision of the National Congress.

A communique states:—On 28th April villagers of Katima Khel near Bannu Railway Station carried out a smart piece of work in killing one Mati, a well known leader of Datta Khel Kaitu raiders, who during the past few months have frequently committed outrages near the contonment. The chaukidars of the village noticed a gang collecting nearby, obviously with the intention of raiding and raised the alarm. The villagers turned out and one of them fired at a man, who was hiding near the wall and killed him. This turned out to Mati whose death removed yet another nuisance from this part of the Frontier.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

The O. S. K. steamer "Indus Maru" (Homeward Voyage), which left Bombay on 7th April, arrived at Kobe on 7th May.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS TO THE WORKING COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Working Committee meets today, and I venture to place before it a few suggestions.

(1) *Emergency Press Service*:—This, I submit, is most important and urgent. We know, how in the case of Malabar, the Associated Press, the Anglo-Indian Press and the Government Communiques represented one side of the shield for weeks and weeks! How at Malegaon, Dharwar, Matiari and other places, the Associated Press sent its own version; and how rather late in the day, the "Chronicle", at a great sacrifice, sends its own Representative! The writer had talked over the matter with Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Motilal Nehru and his brilliant son Jawahirlal, with Dr. Ansari and others; and they all approved of the idea of having an Emergency Press Service. Arrangements can be made with the "Chronicle", Bombay, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and the "Servant", Calcutta, the "Search Light" and the "Motherland" Patna, the "Independent" Allahabad, the "Tribune" and the "Bande Matram" Lahore, the "New Times" Karachi, the "Hindu and Swaraj" Madras, and others, whereby the respective Paper deputes its Representative immediately that anything untoward happens in its province; and the Representative sends the Reports to all those Nationalist Papers that join this movement. Accordingly, the Paper that sends its Representative bears one-third of the expense and the two-thirds is borne by the remaining Papers. Some such arrangement is absolutely necessary to put a stop to this one sided service, that we are often having and which is prejudicing the neutrals so much. People generally go by the first impressions, and the rather belated reports of the Nationalist Press lose much of their real value.

(2) *Foreign Propaganda*:—Something definite should be done without delay. We have some splendid talent available in England, America, Europe, and Asia Minor. In this, and as in the Press Service, the Congress and the Khilafat Committee can work hand in hand. It is high time, that Foreign Propaganda should be resumed, not only for political, but also for commercial and cultural considerations.

(3) *Mulshi Petha Satyagraha*:—The Working Committee will do well, if it deputes men like Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. N. C. Kelkar to investigate and report on this burning question of the day.

(4) *Khadi Stocks*:—These should be taken over or loans should be given: or else Khadi production will be checked in some places.

(5) *Khadur Census*:—A Census may be taken of the number of Churkhas and handlooms working and the Khadur produced in different centres with a view to gauge our position and to concert fresh measures accordingly.

(6) *Maharashtra Leaders*—The Working Committee will kindly meet the Maharashtra Leaders and discuss matters with them particularly the question of going into Council; and if necessary, convene a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to enable the Maharashtra Leaders to discuss the situation with the Leaders of other Provinces. Unity and harmony are all important at present; equally essential is tolerance all round. May Heaven help us!

—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

N. C. O. STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Last year many students in the Senior B.A. class left their colleges in obedience to the N. C. O. resolution of the Nagpur Congress. Some of these appeared for the B.A. examinations held by the two national Universities. But most of these students having left their colleges for propaganda work and being engaged could not appear for these examinations.

Many of these did not care for degrees, but ultimately it was found out that they were not recognised as equal to degree holders even in national institutions, while preference was given to their fellow-students who had passed the Bombay University Examination in the same year simply because they had a degree. These students suffer because:—(1) They left colleges just before their degree examinations; (2) they could not appear for the B.A. examination of any national University last year; (3) they are doing Congress propagandist work for more than a year at a sacrifice.

The Senate of the Gujrath Vidyapeeth taking into consideration this state of things decided to grant degrees to such students who left their colleges last year in January from the S.B.A. class and who have been doing propaganda work since then. Some Maharashtriya students applied for the degree, but the Registrar of the Vidyapeeth has refused degrees to these students saying that such degrees are to be granted to students serving in Gujrath or Gujrathis only and he has directed these students to apply to the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth.

The resolution of the Senate does not make such distinction. Why should such interpretation be given to the resolution by the authorities of the Vidyapeeth?

Will the Senate look to this in its next meeting? Is it necessary to remind the Senate that we non-cooperators are to forget the distinction between a Gujrathi and a Maharashtriya or between a worker in Gujrath and in any other place? Did not Maharashtriya students appear for the B.A. exam. of the University held last year? Are not Maharashtriyas studying in colleges affiliated to the University? Is not the Senate composed of sincere workers like Prof. Kelkar and Principal Puntambekar who are Maharashtriyans?—Yours etc.,

A S.B.A. N.C.O. STUDENT.

The opening ceremony of the Kapurthala branch of the Industrial Exchange Bank of India Ltd of Bombay was performed on Wednesday last evening by His Highness the Ticca Sahib Bahadur of Kapurthala.

"FOUR R'S—A WARNING TO THE WORLD."

PUBLIC LECTURE BY MR M. D. VED.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, on Thursday night, Mr. M. D. Ved delivered a lecture on "The Four R's of the Powers and Peoples in Arms—A Warning to the World", Mr. L. R. Tairsee presiding.

Mr. Tairsee said he had been racking his brains as to what was meant by the four R's. Perhaps R meant the righteousness which exalteth a nation, referred to in the Bible. The Mahatma had brought them that lesson. But, unfortunately, they heard daily what was being done at Genoa by the European nations. But, in spite of all that, righteousness was the best thing for all nations, however clever they might be. He was convinced by his experience of the world that righteousness was the best and the only way for everybody.

MR. VED'S LECTURE.

Mr. Ved said the cry everywhere was for more light, whether in ancient times or modern. In the Vedas the same cry was heard and so also in the Bible. Human history from beginning till to-day was a struggle between the powers of darkness and freedom, and the pages of history were written with the blood of humanity. Humanity stumbled at every step, but it persisted on in its way. Patriotism and nationalism and individualism were all humbug, because they were taking too narrow a view of those things. Humanity was groaning under those things, and the people must be emancipated from their bondage by the voice of the prophets. There were sins and mistakes all round. Asiatics he would ask to beware of their sins of omission and Europeans he would ask to beware of their sins of commission. The illusions of the twentieth century were dying out in this country through the influence and teachings of the Mahatma. What did they hear from both Europe and Asia? They heard of the struggle for self-existence, self-adjustment, the struggle for peace eternal! Had they advanced more than the beasts of the forests? He did not think so. Their wants no doubt had increased very much, though not of the beasts. The largest human powers held the weaker ones in bondage, in slavery and it was an eternal struggle for freedom.

REPRESSION.

The first R was repression, which was so very rampant in this vast country and all over the world. And to what end, to what justification, what purpose, was that all? Their rulers however powerful they might be, would have to answer it before the Divine Throne. They were told not to speak the truth! In the name of "law and order" they were repressed, and all that was a queer irony of fate. It was impossible, however, to fetter their minds and prevent them from thinking independently. It was impossible to do so. What were the relations between the rulers who wanted to suppress them and the ruled? It was the relation between the tyrant and his slave. The pages of history were full of such things; for that matter England herself had to fight against tyrants! What were the poor oppressed people, with no power to retaliate, doing? The human heart always panted for peace and freedom and evil would recoil on the heads of the oppressors.

REPRISALS.

The second R stands for reprisal. If there was outlawery on the part of the people there was also such a thing on the part of Government! There was such a thing as self-control even in international morality. It was not the case of a tooth for tooth, but it was a human life for a tooth. When a man threw a bomb, the whole street was razed to the ground. There was also such a thing as an army which could not be controlled, and which was out for vendetta. They knew what had happened in Ireland, and what was happening now in Genoa. It was a fiasco that was being enacted at Genoa. Everybody wanted peace and quiet.

REPARATION.

The nations of the West insisted on the third R and that was for reparation. The war was waged for commerce and was the outcome of too much use of machinery. They waged the war therefore and now wanted reparation. They were now all sick of war and yet they were paving their way for a new war. Their hearts had not, however, repented and they could not see that other nations were not able to pay. That was why the work of the Genoa Conference was going to be a fiasco. When nations were not satisfied, there was likely to be trouble for all. What was the result of all those preceding three R's?

REBELLION.

The result would be rebellion, which stood for the fourth R. They saw the result of that in Russia. The result of repression, and the hearts' desire for freedom and self-determination was sure to be rebellion. There was no sign yet of readjustment, of equity in place of inequity, of equality in place of inequality. Humanity was sick of the whole thing and it was time for all the prophets and wise men of the world to come together and work for a lasting peace. There must be a new Parliament of peace, as there was a Parliament of religions, for righteousness, for peace, for brotherhood, so that the world might be for all people alike and for humanity, so that the slaves might live, after shaking off their bondage, with the tyrants as the united and great builders of the future. That was the warning for which Asia was out, and for which India was out, in order to help the reconstruction of whole humanity. But, for that purpose, India would have to give much more than she had already given to the rest of the world, if she wanted to guide the destinies of the whole world. India could only claim the spiritual leadership of the whole world by being worthy of it.

With a vote of thanks to the lecturer and the Chairman the proceedings terminated.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, May 12, 1922.

LIBERAL PROPAGANDA.

There is likelihood of propaganda being undertaken as a result of the recent "Liberal" Conference in Bombay. Our only objection to the prospect of propaganda by the "Liberals" is that suggested by the very nature of the recent Conference, that it would be propaganda of precisely the same kind as that which emanates already from a number of official agencies. We take it that the heartfelt object of the Liberals, and of everybody else, is to contribute to the much-needed understanding between Government and people, and so work for peace. But this kind of propaganda has been tried and tried again, and far from tending towards peace or better understanding, has been itself a cause of public irritation. The Government has its point of view and the nation has its point of view. At present they seem diametrically opposed, and on the one hand there is haughty anger, on the other something like despair of the existing order.

The points of view are not intrinsically opposed, however; the opposition now is adventitious, the result of circumstances over which the parties may or may not have had some measure of control. In our opinion, the trouble is mainly misunderstanding on the part of Government of what the Non-co-operators really are. This misunderstanding gives to all Government propaganda, indeed almost all English writing upon Indian politics, an offensive flavour for the great majority of Indians. If the Liberals wish to do their country a real service; if they really wish to serve the cause of India's peace and welfare and prosperity, they have a splendid opportunity at this moment. There is a lull in the activities of the National movement due to disappointment, because the people wished to try conclusions with the Government but were prevented by Mahatma Gandhi's wise command.

From the point of view of the country it is not desirable that the people and the Government should ever really be allowed to try conclusions, in the way which seems to be desired of Government. True Indian patriots in the position of the Liberals would try to settle the whole question while the lull continues, before the opposition grows once more intense. They would explain to Government that the Non-Cooperators are not really quite such monsters as they are depicted in police reports, that the movement, in so far as it is political, can be ended easily. All that is required is the settlement of the Khilafat Question in the way of which the Government of India has already publicly declared itself in favour, and the materialisation of the Government of India itself from a mere high-sounding designation into a reality, from a "subordinate branch" of a department of the English State into a real Government. If the Liberals would undertake that work of explanation and persuasion, they would be doing really patriotic work, and we should have no quarrel with their "propaganda." We fear, however, from the indications, that the "propaganda" which they contemplate is of a kind the very opposite of compromising, likely to prolong and even to confirm a difference which has lasted much too long already, and which could easily be settled in the next three weeks, with a little goodwill which can only come of explanation That is the proper work for "Moderates" and "Liberals": to seek to bridge the gulf by compromise. If they are uncompromising they should call themselves Extremists.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

Lord Winterton has stated in the House of Commons that he hoped the powers remaining to the Government of India after the repeal of the Press Act "would be sufficient," and his lordship concluded his remarks with the suggestion that if these powers were not "sufficient" further action would be considered a necessity. The message reporting Lord Winterton's statement does not make it clear what the Government's powers are expected to be sufficient for, but we have a shrewd suspicion that his lordship rather more than hinted at the continuance of a state of things which will make the repeal of the Press Act so much eyewash. Another recent report has told us of indignation in Parliament regarding the revelations made by Mr. Wickham Steed in the London "Times." These revelations have been denounced by Mr. Lloyd George with a vehemence that would characterise them as mere fabrications. The truth of Mr. Steed's report of an interchange of diplomatic pleasantries between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Barthou has been denied and the suggestion has been made publicly that the motive prompting Mr. Steed to indulge in misrepresentation was the purely malicious one of making trouble for Lord Northcliffe's *bete noire*, Mr. Lloyd George. To inquire whether Mr. Steed or the Premier have been guilty of prevarication (and *both* cannot have been telling the truth) is not our present concern. As newspapermen, we should naturally prefer to believe that the Editor of the London "Times" is too good a journalist to lie. Regarding, as we do, with abhorrence that vile thing called modern diplomacy, we should prefer to believe that its exponents rather than a journalist, were untruthful. But whatever our prejudices may be, the passage of time will speedily show us who told the truth. If the London "Times" is not compelled to publish a repudiation of, and apology for, Mr. Steed's report the world will believe that the report was a true one, however much Coalition statesmen in Parliament may pose as being far too exalted and superior to trouble about nailing a newspaperman's lie to the counter.

But these little incidents concerning the Press have their use in reminding us of the position of the Press to-day in the world's affairs. The position is not by any means an established one. The relation between the Press and the world's affairs is in process of evolution. The ultimate power and prestige to which the newspaper may attain depends entirely on the issue of the struggle now in progress between Governments and ruling bodies the world over and the press. The latter has come by enormous influence in the moulding of public opinion—a fact of which established authority is very well aware. Established power and vested interests are therefore to-day making a determined bid to coerce or buy the valuable services of the press. In America established interests have so far succeeded that outside the Labour organs there is hardly a newspaper which, for instance, would give the I. W. W. its due or which would not denounce a great coal strike. The press of America and the very news agencies, though individuals may revile each other with an amusing wealth of invective in an election campaign, are to-day united in working docilely for Wall Street. The subordination of the British Press is not yet as complete as that of the American newspapers—but indications are not wanting that Capitalism is slowly binding the Press with golden chains. The other day Lord Rothermere assured a gathering of journalists that in Great Britain the individual paper was doomed either to failure or to absorption in a newspaper combine such as Lord Northcliffe controls. And though such a combine may at its controller's sweet will turn all its guns on to a Premier, a Cabinet or a Government—these are squibs of parochial interest. No international or class dispute will find such a combine attempting independence of thought or a judgment of the issues solely on their merits. Such a combine will do justice to Russia, to India, or to Turkey only when, and for as long as, this policy does not conflict with the interests of British capitalism, and provided also that the controller has an axe to grind by imposing such a policy on his subservient editors.

Many causes have operated towards ushering in the newspaper combine as a factor in world affairs—chief of which has been the growing complexity and cost of modern newspaper production which calls for an expenditure of capital such as only a powerful trust can provide. As for the future—the independence (at one time proverbial) of the English Press seems doomed so far as great moral issues are concerned. And had it been India's sad destiny to develop as the Imperialists designed on strictly Western lines, the future of the Press in this country would have been according to English precedent. Had India not determined otherwise, capital, organized as it is in the West, would have ultimately come to rule the country and its Press and there would in those days have been no need for Lord Winterton to contemplate the possibility of further action being necessary to curb the independence of the Press. This of course would not have been the permanent condition any more than the present conditions in Britain and America are permanent. But it is as far ahead as we need look to-day.

Notes of the Day

Not Satyagrah!

In connection with the Mulshi Petha trouble, the following document has been communicated to us. It is the substance of a letter received by Mr. R. N. Joglekar, now employed as chief land officer of the Tata Company.

Notice No. 1 from the Secretary, India Protecting League, Poona. Having accepted an employment on Rs. 500 you are interfering with the work of 10,000 Mavlas and 2 crores of Maharashtra people. You are blackening your reputation and you are a traitor to the country. You still flatter the Europeans.

If you do not resign your post we shall lose our temper and repeat Malegaon atrocity in your Shukarwar Peth. In this conspiracy there are 35 labourers and 25 students of Poona and the number will go up to 200 in a day or two When going to Mulshi Peta you will be murdered.

This unholy document, if authentic, cannot, we believe, be reconciled with any known theory of Satyagrah, least of all with that which has received the sanction of Mahatma Gandhi. It suggests elements in connection with the Mulshi agitation of which no genuine non-cooperator can approve, and which will inevitably turn public opinion against the movement if they are allowed to continue in existence.

Half-Truths.

We publish elsewhere the full text of the correspondence between the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu as published in a White Paper in mail week. The correspondence tells us nothing new; it is a recapitulation of recent history as viewed, and as its lessons are interpreted, by bureaucrats. Through the correspondence runs a suggestion of short-sightedness and prejudice such as can only inspire mistaken action. Though Lord Reading's recommendations in the matter of the Khilafat constituted a step in the right direction, even here the Viceroy and his advisers have refused to face facts squarely. Thus a great point is sought to be made against the Ali Brothers because in speeches they openly described Britain "as the arch-enemy of Islam." But the Ali Brothers in effect said no more than Mr. Montagu stated at Cambridge—namely that the British Government were mysteriously pledged to oblige the Greeks at the expense of the Turks and the Sultan-Khalifa. Surely, Lord Reading and his advisers do not imagine the Muslims of India are incapable of forming their own conclusions from facts The facts clearly show that the nations seeking to benefit most greatly by the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire are Britain and her protegé, Greece. Irak and Palestine are "mandated" to Britain. The ruler of the Hedjaz receives a British subsidy. Alone and unsupported Greece could not dare to dream of annexing Smyrna and Thrace. Muslim suspicions of, and statements denouncing, Britain's policy towards Islam have no other inspiration than these concrete facts—a point which Lord Reading's Government neglected to impress upon the India Office. Similarly with regard to Mahatma Gandhi's and the Congress' activities—the White Paper admits that feeling in India is intense but goes no further. There must be a cause for this intense and admittedly widespread feeling. The Congress has more than once made it clear what the cause is—the failure of the Government to concede the threefold demand of the Indian people. But the White Paper would seem to suggest that the non-co-operation movement in India, like Topsy, "just growed"—that it is an inexplicable phenomenon Equally halting and vague is Lord Reading's apology for not having attempted to arrive at a settlement by convening a Round Table Conference.

Reuter's Reticence.

Reuter's message from Constantinople explaining the Allies' delay in responding to the Kemalist Note, tells us nothing that is not in keeping with the sorry state of intrigue and counter-intrigue into which European diplomacy has relapsed. The French favour a liberal policy towards the Kemalists precisely as the British favour a liberal policy towards the Russians. In neither case are the Powers concerned at all genuine in their apparent affection for Turks or Russians. Indeed, there is considerable room for suspicion that France's pro-Turk policy is just a "stunt" to enable her to bargain on even terms with Britain in regard to other matters. The latest dispute over Turkey has to do with the French desire—real or apparent—to meet the Kemalists at Ismidt. Britain and Italy, in that spirit of brotherly trust which is supposed to animate the Allies refuse to allow France to have any truck with the Kemalists unless British and Italian representatives are present to protect the "interests" of their respective nations. But we in India consider the interests of any European Power in Turkey to be about as worthy of protection as those of some would-be burglar in the property of his intended victim. We are rather amused also at the artless little pro-Greek touch conveyed in the conclusion of the message on which we comment. While both Turks and Greeks in Asia Minor are represented as being unwilling to resume hostilities, we are assured that "the situation of the Greeks has greatly improved in consequence of the reconciliation of the pro-Venizelist officers." This is interesting—chiefly because it hints an earlier disaffection in the Greek Army. But up to the time we were told that this disaffection has subsided we had been allowed to hear nothing of it. On the contrary, every message assured us that the Greeks in Asia Minor were practically invincible We wonder whether a similar reticence would have fallen upon Reuter's Agency if there had been any disaffection in the Kemalist Army!

A Diplomatic Retort.

The mail papers report a cheery little exchange of compliments between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Chicherin—the honours in which went to the Russian. At Genoa, we are told, the Italian Premier communicated to M. Chicherin, Mr. Lloyd George's personal request that the Bolsheviks should display as much restraint as possible in their demands and speeches. To this M. Chicherin is stated to have replied that he had also a personal request to make to Mr. Lloyd George—that the Russians would be very gratified if the British Premier would in his turn abstain from arrogant statements regarding Russia and Germany. M. Chicherin's polite audacity may seem amazing to people nurtured in the belief that the Russians as horrid criminals ventured penitently to Genoa in sackcloth and ashes, for the sole purpose of being shriven by the Allied statesmen. But the facts seem to be that the Russians consider themselves as deserving of courteous treatment as any British Premier, and since Mr. Lloyd George has become pronouncedly pro-Russian at Genoa the suggestion seems to be that he agrees with the Russians' estimate of themselves.

"Whites' Insolence."

We are indebted for the very suggestive heading we have adopted, to our Besantine contemporary of Madras. The occasion is furnished by the report of a Self-appointed "Economic Committee" of East African Whites, to whom not all the English language would furnish appropriate epithets to apply to their Indian fellow-settlers. The Indian settlers are reviled in choice language which is the peculiar inheritance of the average Colonial White. It is beyond question that there is no love lost between the white and Indian settlers either in East or South Africa, that the white settlers, taking advantage of the inferior political status of the Indian in India, for which British rule is responsible, have tried to impede the progress of the Indian all along the line, and even subject him to ill treatment of the worst possible description, of which any Government but that of India might have taken serious notice. The confirmed impotence of the Government of India to vindicate the rights of Indians, has made the white settlers everywhere more and more arrogant, and we have no doubt that they have laughed to scorn the ineffectual and intermittent battle of despatches that the Government of India have maintained with Whitehall.

Hypocritical Arguments.

The argument of the whites has always been the old hypocritical one that the presence of the Indian in the African Colonies is not conducive to the full development of the native, that the whites are the trustees, and alone capable of winning the native to ways of civilisation. a claim that has not been put into practice. For the real motive of the whites in obstructing the settlement of Indians in the Colonies, we have got to probe beneath the surface of their professed solicitude for the native, and a little reflection will convince every disinterested person that the real ground of objection to the presence of the Indian is not any short-coming of his, real or supposed, but the fact that the Indian is always a check to the unlimited exploitation of the native by the whites. For, inspite of all attempts to humbug the world about some imaginary dislike of the native for Indian settlers, the natives themselves have given the lie direct to the baseless allegations of their white exploiters and proved their confidence in Indians in a way that cannot be mistaken. If the white settlers were to be believed, it would seem that the native with the humility that becomes the true Christian simply loves to be driven at the point of the white settler's lash, and nothing would induce him to exchange it for the brotherly regard and fairplay of the Indian. We have only to read Mr. E. D. Morel's book "The Black-man's Burden" to be convinced on the point.

A Charitable Dispensary.

The Eighth Annual Report of the Social Service League's Homœopathic Charitable Dispensary has reached us and is a pleasing record of good work quietly done. That the dispensary is popular with and appreciated by the poorer classes of mill-workers for whose benefit it was established is patent from the table showing the number of patients treated. The Report also contains many interesting tributes from prominent social workers and others to the good work done by Dr. Rayakar and his assistants.

THE KORAN AND SUFFERING.

India is just at present one large prison house of suffering which the Indian people have the first time adopted as their article of political faith for their national salvation. The Koran from end to end emphasises this very law of suffering. It repeats again and again the poignant episodes in the lives of nations or tribes which show how their errors and want of faith were visited by a justly inflicted suffering. But whereon this suffering is spoken of, there is also invariably a mention of Divine Mercy. In fact chastisement which is another name for suffering and its corollary mercy are the inseperable Twins of the Heavenly Law. They evolve one from the other as sapling from the seed or fruit from flower. But nowhere in the Holy Book is this Law so beautifully illustrated as in verse 13 of the 47th Chapter called "Al Hadid" (the Iron) which runs as follows. "On the day when the hypocritical men and the hypocritical women will say to those who believe: wait for us, that we may have light from your light, it shall be said: Turn back and seek a light. Then separation would be brought out between them, with a wall having a door in it; as far as the inside of it, there shall be mercy in it, and as far as the outside of it there shall be chastisement." The meaning of the passage of the Koran is that the way to light or truth or belief is by one door only, is by one method only and that is by chastisement or suffering, followed by Divine Mercy. It may at first sight seem strange that mercy should follow chastisement. It may be asked when punishment has been duly inflicted, is there any room left for mercy? Mercy, however, does not mean a foregoing of punishment. For every infringement of the moral law their must be punishment. No one can escape it. What is meant by mercy is the Divine blessing of a searching of the Heart, of a preparation for the reception of the light or truth or belief which can only be the result of suffering. Does not our heart soften to the realities and unrealities of life when we suffer some misfortune or personal loss? Adversity opens our eyes and separates friends from foes, sincere from insincere, time-servers from the faithful. It is in the toil of suffering that the beautiful virtues of Patience, of Fortitude, of Self-Reliance, of God-fearing Manliness spring forth and blossom.

No doubt it may be asked, are the believers who are on the other side of the wall free from all suffering? The answer is "No." The passage above cited deals with the Day of Judgment i.e. with the Hereafter. The believers are free from suffering in the hereafter because they had undergone their share of it in this world. It is only those who did not go through the Fire here who have to undergo it in the hereafter.

On the day of India's Reclaiming when the nation reaches its goal, there would arise a wall between those who suffered and those who did not. The unfortunate men who took no share in the suffering would on that day call to their more fortunate brother for light and assistance. That light and assistance would however be denied to them unless and until they pass through that awful door on the one side of which is chastisement and suffering and on the other mercy. What would avail to them on that day, official sentends or official favour, their high titles or their bright living? From the cool and secure recesses of a Vern House shaded over by the creepers and evergreens of "Reforms" the easy going lotus eater—shall we say Moderate—may complacently spy the uprooting of the tall cypresses from the garden one by one—may see the lovelier shrubs within and the grass turn yellow under the scorching sun of Official Displeasure. Oh! if he only knew, if all of us only knew and had the vision and the faith to see in this our present condition our great Martyrdom there this uprooting and this withering and this yellowing would appear as only a step in the process of our national evolution We are to-day being made anew. This garden land of which the various people which inhabit it are merely flower beds is passing through the necessary preparation for the sowing and the harvest. The stronger the hot winds blow the more the withering up and the greater the personal loss and sacrifice the better the prospect of a fine monsoon, our great reward and refreshment which would lead to Divine Mercy and our liberty.

A. MOSLEM.

DETERMINED TO WIN!

BRUTE FORCE VS. HUMANITARIAN FORCES.

"GENOA SOUNDS TOCSIN OF PEACE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

Replying to a telegram from the Congregational Union, Mr. Lloyd George says: "Humanitarian forces of the world are closing their ranks against the tyranny of brute force. Genoa has sounded a tocsin of peace, and we shall not rest till we have won."

RUSSIAN REPLY.

"MORE UNCOMPROMISING THAN EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 10.

Telegrams from Genoa declare the Russian reply is more uncompromising than expected. It is believed the Russian Delegates at the last moment were instructed from Moscow to insist on the recognition of the Principle of nationalisation and on the loan of a milliard dollars. The Delegation propose to refer to the International Committee of Experts, on which Russia would be represented, the subject of war debts and article 7 of the Allied memorandum regarding the restoration of private property of foreigners in Russia.

PRESENTATION OF RUSSIAN REPLY.

ANOTHER HITCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 10.

Genoa.—There has been another hitch as regards the presentation of the Russian reply to the Allies. M. Chicherin brought a reply to Genoa, this morning, but after a conversation with Signor Schanzer, Italian Foreign Minister, he took it back to Sant Margherita with a view to alteration. It is expected the reply will be presented to-morrow.

PRICE OF RECOGNITION OF DEBTS.

RUSSIA TO DEMAND LOAN OF MILLIARD DOLLARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

M. Chicherin interviewed by the "Daily Herald's" correspondent at Genoa, said the Russian note would demand a loan of a milliard dollars, whether in money or goods. They must have something concrete to take home, in return for their recognition of debts.

CONVENING POWERS' REPRESENTATIVES BUSY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 10.

Genoa.—Notwithstanding that differences of opinion were evident on many points, the representatives of the Convening Powers met to-day, and did an immense amount of work in three hours' session. A number of questions concerning Eastern Galicia, Vilna, Hungary, Bulgaria, and the memorandum from the Pope were referred to the political Sub-commission.

ITALO-TURKISH AGREEMENT.

PROTECTION OF BRITISH INTERESTS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lt.-Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Chamberlain said the Government had not received the text of the Italo-Turkish agreement. Government did consider the British commercial interests were likely to be adversely affected by the Franco-Kemalist and Italo-Turkish Agreements. Such interests would be protected in the final settlement pending which concessions and trading fights were of uncertain value.

Lt. Commander Kenworthy suggested that if the concessions were granted with preference to the French or Italian subjects, that was bound to act against the interests of the British subjects wishing to obtain concessions.

DELAY IN SOVIET REPLY.

VIGOROUS FRENCH PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

Paris.—A message from Genoa states that M. Barthou has sent a letter to Signor Schanzer drawing attention to the possible grave objection by the renewed postponed postponement of the presentation of the Russian reply which is now deferred until to-morrow. M. Barthou points out that the French Delegation is unable to lend itself to further delays. M. Barthou and M. Jaspar met three times to-day and decided that the French and Belgian attitude respecing foreign property in Russia shall be a joint and precise one, when the reply is delivered.

EXPRESSION OF CONFIDENCE IN PREMIER.

COALITION LIBERALS' MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

Parliamentary Coalition Liberals met in the House of Commons to-day and unanimously decided to send a mesage of confidence and support to Mr. Lloyd George, in connection with his heroic efforts at Genoa to lay the foundations of European reconstruction and secure a general peace pact in accordance with Britain's ideals.

DESTROYED GERMAN ZEPPELINS,

GERMANY TO PAY 9 MILLION MARKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

Paris.—The Council of Ambassadors has decided that Germany shall pay nine-million gold marks as compensation for the Zeppelins destroyed which ought to have been delivered to the Allies.

EMPIRE COMMUNICATIONS.

NORTHCLIFFE ON NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

The Empire Press Union, under the Presidency of Lord Burnham, gave luncheon to Lord Northcliffe, to-day, on his return from the world tour. The distinguished company included the American Ambassador.

Lord Burnham, welcoming Lord Northcliffe, described him, first and foremost, as a journalist who believed in the newspaper Press as a great force for universal good and welfare.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S REPLY.

Lord Northcliffe, responding, dwelt largely on the Canadian cattle embargo which has recently been the subject of much agitation in England. He said he regarded the embargo as a great slur upon the people of Canada, and he pointed out that Lord Ernle, Minister for Agriculture, during the war, had promised removal of the embargo. Lord Northcliffe insisted on the fulfilment of this pledge, and said that Britain's position in the world depended not so much upon cleverness as upon the fact that the national word of an Englishman was held in high esteem abroad, particularly in the Dominions.

Lord Northcliffe pointed out that the loss of American Colonies started from small beginnings, and he rejoiced that he did not join the Government when requested in 1917 if only because he should not like to be regarded as one of those responsible for the beginning of the break-up of the British Empire by losing the prairie provinces of Canada.

INDIA AND CROWN.

Continuing, Lord Northcliffe said that the Dominions generally were little interested in British politicians but were warm-hearted in their respect and affection for the Crown. While nobody imagined for a single minute that the conservative people in India wanted a republic, they loved the signs of authority, and the real link which held together the work accomplished in India by the generations of Britishers was the Crown.

Referring to the work of the Empire Press Union, Lord Northcliffe said he regarded its position as more important than ever before. He emphasised the need for improving communications, especially with the Far East, pointing out that the Governor of Indo-China was in constant communication with his homeland by wireless, while when Lord Northcliffe stayed with the Viceroy "that very patient and wise ruler of India, Lord Reading"—he found that cable communication was cut off for three days.

OIL CONCESSIONS IN RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

Commander Kenworthy asked in the House of Commons whether the Royal Dutch and Shell Oil groups or other Oil companies had approached government for diplomatic support in obtaining concession for oil exploitation in Russia. Mr. Chamberlain said the Foreign Office was approached in September last and promised the support due to legitimate British enterprise. Government had no information with regard to the position of the negotiations

NEW DIRECTOR OF CIVIL AVIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

Major General William Brancker has been appointed Director of Civil Aviation.

IRISH OUTRAGES.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

PROVISINAL GOVT. TO BE GIVEN ANOTHER CHANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

The depth of feeling over the outrages to British officers in Ireland was revaled in the Home of Commons debate on Mr. Rupert Gwynne's motion for adjournment. Some Coalitionists hinted at wavering in their support of government if they were not convinced the latter was doing its best to protect Englishmen. Mr. Chamberlain emphasised that everything possible was being done. Both pro-treaty and anti-treaty representatives had assured the British they were investigating the matter and were ignorant of the kidnapped officers' whereabouts. They had promised to do their utmost to unravel the mystery. The government added Mr. Chamberlain, thought it undesirable at present to expedite the vacuation of troops still in Cork and Dublin. Mr. Chamberlain dwelt on the gravity of the real issue which was, whether they ought to tell the Provisional Government that the Irish experiment had been tried long enough and the British Government must take other steps. He appealed to the House to give the Provisional Government a chance. Mr. Chamberlain was frequently interupted, but Mr. Gwynne's motion was defeated by 258 votes to 64.

KIDNAPPED BRITISH OFFICERS.

ANIMATED DEBATE IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

Considerable feeling was aroused in the House of Commons, by Sir Hamar Greenwood's guarded answers to the questions with regard to three British officers kidnapped in County Cork on April 30th. Sir Hamar Greenwood said the British military authorities in Ireland were doing their utmost to discover the whereabouts of officers.

Unionist members, amid Unionist cheers, asked whether it was seriously intended to allow British officers to be kidnapped without anything effective being done.

Sir Hamar Greenwood said Government was impressing on the Provisional Irish Government the natural anxiety of the House of Commons on the matter. (Ironical cheers and cries of "You don't care")

Subsequently, Mr. Rupert Gwynne obtained leave to move adjournment of the House to call attention to the Government's failure to take adequate steps to secure the release of the kidnapped officers.

ARMS FOR IRISH REPUBLICANS.

A BIRMINGHAM TRIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 10.

Men recently arrested at Birmingham, Coventry, Liverpool, Hanley, Batley and Jarrown were charged at Birmingham, today, with conspiring to procure arms, ammunition and explosives, by purchase or theft, to supply the rebel forces in South Ireland, for the purpose of overthrowing the Free State Government.

The stipendiary overruled the objection to the validity of the proceedings on the ground that the Public Prosecutor had received no authority from the Irish Provisional Government.

The Public Prosecutor alleged the prisoners were controlled by Mr. Liam Mellows, a Irish Republican leader, from Dublin, and the correspondence which had been seized showed that large consignments of arms and ammunition had been despatched to Ireland since November.

PEACE COMMITTEE OF DAIL

SPEAKER SUBMITS REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 10.

The Speaker of the Dail Eireann has submitted to the Dail a report of the Peace Committee. The Report states that eleven sessions were held. Rival army officers arranged a first meeting with a view to negotiating truce and, practically, the whole time was occupied in an endeavour to find the basis of agreement, but "we failed to find the basis."

FAILURE TO FIND BASIS OF AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

The Dail Eireann Peace Committee has failed to find a basis of agreement.

FAILURE OF IRISH PEACE COMMITTEE

DAIL NOT SURPRISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

The failure of the Irish Peace Committee has not surprised the Dail, which was never optimistic on the subject and which is now more anxious to know whether the truce will be continued. Army officers left the House while a member was asking for information and urging the desirability of the truce being maintained. The speaker deprecated the Dail taking action which would imply recognition of the existence of a state of war and Mr. Griffith advised that the matter should be left to the military authorities.

IN HIS FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS.

SJT DEVA DASS GANDHI ARRESTED.

"WEAR KHADDAR"—HIS LAST MESSAGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May, 11.

Srijut Devi Dass Gandhi was arrested this afternoon at 4 under section 17 Criminal Law Amendment Act read with section 117 while on his way to Katra from the local District Congress Committee office. Some of his co-workers ment him with whom his parting was most touching. His last message was "wear khaddar". He left with a radiant smile on his face on an *ekka* amidst loud shouts of "bandematram"

PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

REARRESTED AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, May. 11.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested this afternoon at Lucknow District jail while he was visiting his father. It is stated that the arrest was made under sections 124A and 506.

FULLER DETAILS OF THE ARREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, May. 11.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested this afternoon. He had gone to visit Pandit Motilal Nehru in the District jail and while there he was asked by the superintendent to walk out of jail and then was arrested outside the gate and was not allowed to mix with other political prisoners. He will be taken away to Allahabad by to-night's train. The sections under which he has been arrested are 124A and 506. The date of his trial is not known.

GUJARAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

MRS. GANDHI TO BE PRESIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mrs. M. K. Gandhi has accepted the presidentship of the forthcoming session of the Gujrat Political Conference to be held at Anand on the 25th and 26th May.

PRINCE'S FAREWELL TO JAPAN.

REMARKABLE SCENE ON PARTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

Kobe.—Parting between the "Renown" and the Japanese escorting cruisers "Kiso" and "Ohi", on Tuesday evening, was really a remarkable scene. In the falling dusk, with rain at time the warships loomed in bague shadows on the bow of the British battle-cruiser. When they changed the course to return, signalling their intention by searchlight, every available officer and man on board the "Renown" lined the rails to give them a parting cheer. The Prince went upon the bridge to wave farewell, while the band took up post on the forecastle. As the Japanese ships came abeam, a perfect storm of cheering arose finding echo in the "Banzais" which rolled across the water. The band played "Auld Lang Syne", and all hands continued hurraing and waving caps until the Japanese ships were out of hearing.

H. M. S. "Durban", which was astern, gave them a final salute as they went curtseying and foaming back towards the smudgelike shadow of the Japanese mountains rapidly fading into deepening gloom.

THEIR MAJESTIES' VISIT "TIR NATIONAL,"

WREATH PLACED ON NURSE CAVELL'S MEMORIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

Brussels.—King George and Queen Mary, accompanied by Earls Haig and Beatty, to-day, visited "Tir National" where the King place a large wreath of roses, lilies, and palms bound with ribbon in the British, French and Belgian colours, on the memorial to Nurse Cavell and thirty-four others who were shot by the Germans.

Dense crowds gave their Majesties ovation.

BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

AGREEMENT RE PALESTINE MANDATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

Washington.—On the eve of the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations to-morrow, at which the Middle East Mandates are expected finally to be approved, an announcement is made that Britain and America have reached an agreement, which will probably be shortly embodied in the formal treaty, in which the United States will recognise Britain's mandate over Palestine, Britain guaranteeing the full protection of American rights.

CONFERENCE OF DURBARIS.

THE "COMFORTABLE" PARTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The inevitable has happened and the select few who stage-managed the First Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference have to thank themselves if by their bungling they have only added to the unpopularity of the Liberal party in the country.

Allow me to point out one or two more instances of the bungling. The whole preliminary work seems to have been entrusted to three busybodies who never cared to consult other Liberals as to the programme of the Conference. I joined the reception Committee as soon as I got the invitation to do so. Yet the only intimation of a meeting of the Committee I got was of the negative character mentioned by your correspondent. Getting scent of the fact that the Conference was about to be completely dominated by certain ultra-moderate influences, and of the character of the resolutions that the Conference would be asked to pass, I hastened to draft four resolutions which I frankly meant to be counter-blasts of what I may term the "officials' resolutions that would be forthcoming. I send you hearwith copy of my private letter to my friend Mr. N. M. Joshi and my official letter covering the resolutions and the resolutions themselves. You are at liberty to publish the same. As you could see from the date of my letter to Mr. Joshi, the resolutions were sent quite in time. The letter and the resolutions were not placed before the Subjectes' Committee and on my remonstrating the next day about it, I was given to understand that as it was 7-30 p.m. we had to be satisfied with what was placed before the Committee. The Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastry said in his presidential address that the Liberal party could be called the "reasonable"' party. Incidents like the above induce some of us to designate it the "Comfortable" party. To dismiss resolutions formally sent in simply on the ground of the lateness of the hour—why, Non-co-operators on such occasion would sit upto midnight if necessary—certainly entitles the Liberals—at any rate our friends of the Western India Liberal Association to be named the "Comfortable" party.

I was naturally much annoyed at this incident, and more so as my respected friends Mr. Natarajan and Mr. Trivedi had received rebuffs for daring to take up the question of political prisoners and the incarcertion of Mahatma Gandhi, and I drafted and signed the protest which you have published.

Mr. Trivedi apparently owing to his present closer association with non-co-operation wanted to withdraw from the Conference altogether as Mr. Natarajan had already done the previous day. But I strongly protested against an attitude of that kind as it savoured of sheer non-co-operation. So both of us remained to the end. As regards the inclusion of officials in the Conference, as a pronounced anti-non-co-operatist as you describe me to be, I am strongly in favour of their attending and taking part in public Conferences, but what I objected to was their being included *in so large a number* in the Subjects' Committee and the influence they exercised to stifle all agitation about political prisoners. Happily some of my distrust was dissipated by the fact that the Ministers made fearless and candid speeches. Indeed no non-officials could have made more telling indictments against the Central Government than Mr. C. V. Mehta and Mr. Hidayatullah. From the Liberal point of view—a point of view which non-co-operators are too obtuse to appreciate—there could not have been better work done than the speeches of these adherents.

I am constrained to write all this because I sincerely feel that if the fortunes of the Liberal party are to be entrusted to a Select coterie of the Western India Liberal Association, some of whom moreover are remunerated for what they do, the party will signally fail in gathering honest adherants.

Sir, I am not so much a Liberal as an anti-Non-co-operationist and I am anti-Congresswallah to the extent the Congress supports Non-co-operation. I refused to join the W. I. L. A. as my friends Mr. Natarajan and Mr. Trivedi did, and equally do now refuse to join the Congress until it radically modifies its present programme. However, I feel it is a great pity that while the Congress-wallahs are eagerly inviting outsiders to join, the so-called Liberals are only creating an arcana in which none are to be allowed to enter except at the bidding of the W. I. L. A. The pity is the greater because in his closing address Mr. Sastry was eloquent to the height of sublimity about the value of "Compromise".—Yours, etc.

B. M. ANANDA RAO.

Bandra, 11-5-22.

My dear Joshi,

I am writing to you officially, and in submitting the accompanying resolutions, I strongly feel and as I said privately to you the other day that should your Conference exist only to pass namby-pamby resolutions and for the purpose of loyalistic "maskafication" of Government and its hangers-on, then the Liberal party will be drowned amidst the laughter that will arise from every part of the Country from Mazgaon to Masulipatam and from Himalayas to Cape Comorin. That ridiculous letter about Trivedi in the "Times" the other day is a proof that there are contemptible fanatics amongst you who would sacrifice the Country for party politics. The Conference will decide whether they still dominate the "Liberal' circles.

Ever yours sincerely,

B. M. ANANDA RAO.

Dear Sir,—I am not aware of the procedure adopted by your Reception Committee to consider the Draft Resolutions to be placed before the Subjects Committee of the above Conference. Nor am I aware on what principle you will select the latter Committee. I have some resolutions which I am anxious should be placed before your Committees, and I request you to be kind enough to do the needful in the matter.

Yours faithfully,

B. M. ANANDA RAO.

P.S.— I am circulating these resolutions among some friends who are of the same views on these questions as myself.

SUPPRESSED RESOLUTIONS.

I. That this Conference regrets to note the aimless disunity of purpose which characterises the non-official Members of the Bombay Legislative Council especially with reference to several questions of importance such as that of the Exodus to the Hills, the separation of the Judicial and Executive, reduction of salaries of high officials, and total Prohibition and regrets their tendency to give a too ready ear for official arguments. This Conference further deprecates the appointment by the Council of costly Committees which serve to shelve rather than solve grievances of long standing.

II. That this Conference strongly protests against the continued neglect by the Bombay Government of the educational needs of the province and regrets the necessity of the Minister of Education having had to resort to such reactionary measures as closing down of High Schools and raising of School fees.

III. This Conference while congratulating the Government of Bombay on the coolness and tact it has hitherto displayed in dealing with the movement of Non-Co-operation, notes with alarm its increasing tendency towards a policy of severe repression.

IV. This Conference warmly sympathises with the present movements towards the removal of untouchability, unity of all classes, total prohibition of drink and self-sufficiency in the matter of clothing and is of opinion that much of the present discontent could be allayed by the Government's giving its unqualified support to these movements.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When your representative yesterday saw me with reference to the protest that my friends Mr. Mr. B. M. Anandrao and myself had made against the nomination of Government officials in the subject Committee, I merely handed him a copy of the protest and explained to him how their inclusion therein had prevented the conference from criticising Bombay Government's Home Policy, and incidentally informed him what part the Reception Committee had played in the matter of draft resolutions and the formation of the subjects Committee. The lengthy Comments that your representative has made on the conference its organisers and Government officials are his own and they in no way reflect my views.—Our protest was on a matter constitutional and had nothing personal in it.—Yours, etc.

G. B. Trivedi.

Bombay, May 11.

DESINTEGRATION OF THE MODERATES.

THE "HINDU" ON THE "LIBERAL" CONFERENCE.

The "Hindu" writes:—

It is a safe prediction that within a very brief period of time the Liberal party will disappear as a serious force in Indian politics, its two wings being absorbed respectively into the nationalist and official fold. A notable advance in the process of disintegration has been made in the Bombay Conference a report of the proceedings of which appear elsewhere. That conference had the distinction of being presided over by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Sreenivasa Sastri, honoured of Kings and statesmen, though unobtrusive in his own presidency. With his sage views we shall deal later on. What concerns us here is to note the rapid identification of the Liberals with the official party which if it could be carried to its logical conclusion—and there is no reason why it should not—would put the coping stone on the policy of rallying the moderates. It must be remembered that the Reforms are in a sense the Moderates' own little bit of Naboth's vineyard wherein they toil and expect to reap the reward. They are therefore busy demonstrating to the British public and Parliament that the Reforms are being successfully worked and in this behalf have entered into a kindly conspiracy with the bureaucracy which, waking gradually to the fact that so long as the moderates are allowed to hold the reins of power it need not be afraid of their attempting anything in the way of guiding or dictating to the horse, is now more and more willing to make a show of surrender. It therefore misses no occasion to exhibit its respect for moderate opinions and its solicitude for moderate susceptibilities. The white paper issued the other day on the political situation in India exhibited this characteristic in a marked degree. Therein, it will be remembered, the hesitancy of Government to take firm action was attributed to the fact that moderate opinion was not yet ripe for tolerating undiluted repression. It talked of an unfortunate revulsion of feeling among the moderates but later on consoled itself with the fact

(Continued on next page.)

MALABAR TRAGEDY.

RECONSTRUCTION AND RECONCILIATION.

(By our Special Commissioner)

VIII

Having dealt with the various aspects of the disturbance in Malabar, it now remains for us to consider the work that lies ahead. Communal passions have been vigorously fanned into a flame by the thoughtless and unsuspecting victims of party machinations or official wire-pullers, and the task of cementing unity between the Hindus and Mussalmans, by no means an easy one, has been violently interrupted. The seeds of suspicion and discard have been sown anew, and any attempt at reconciliation is bound to prove a difficult one, calling for courage, patience, forbearance, and not less urgent, an unfailing optimism and a spirit of tolerance.

The first thing to do, in the circumstances of Malabar, is not to rake up old sores, but to let by-gones be by-gones. Hindus and Mussulmans must, in the larger interests of the country be made to forget and forgive the past, and this is quite possible so long as people can be made to realize that what has actually happened is not so bad as has been deliberately represented by interested parties. An impartial enquiry by men of high character and cosmopolitan outlook, into the incidents of Malabar since August last year will bring to light the fact that things after all are not so bad as may seem to be to the superficial observer, and that there are certain features which make the outlook hopeful. The question is as to how the situation is going to be handled.

HOW TO BRIDGE THE GULF.

There is so much of prejudice, for which there is really no justification, against the Mapillas that the best of men, from whom we are accustomed to look for a balanced judgment of men and events, have taken a decided dislike for the Mapillas. And if this prejudice is to be removed, which it is necessary, before any reconciliation could be thought of, it is imperative that the whole situation must be presented to them in a new light, based on facts, neither exaggerating what has happened nor setting down aught in malice. But how can this be done? This is a question which every honest Indian has to consider seriously. The best way of doing it, is to entrust a few of our chosen leaders—Hindus and Mussulmans—with the task of ascertaining the extent and nature of the outrages committed on Hindus by the Mapillas and on Mapillas by Hindus, and on both Hindus and Mapillas by officials and their agents, and after a careful enquiry, present the public with an impartial account. The members of such Commission must be men of all-India reputation of unquestioned integrity and of known breadth of outlook, men for instance of the commanding position and influence of Pandit Malaviya, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Seth Chotani, and Mr. C. F. Andrews, and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Officials, whether high or low, would prove bad judges for several reasons, including one which cannot be questioned, namely their desire to condone or whitewash the excesses committed by the troops and the police. The official enquiry into the Podanur Train tragedy in which many Mapillas lost their lives, and the outcome thereof stand as a monument to the incapacity of officials to be impartial. The pressing need of the moment is to realize that the immediate task before the well wishers of the country is not to magnify the evils but to discover all the favourable circumstances in the situation which can be utilised in speedily restoring confidence and bringing about harmony between the Hindus and the Mapillas.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Another task, which is no less difficult, and which, in fact, bristles with many more difficulties than even the task of reconciliation is that of reconstruction. A haphazard and one-sided attempt is being made "to reconstruct Malabar"—an attempt which savours more of pantomime than of reality. Obviously those who are essaying this great task have been trifling with the grave responsibility that rests on all concerned—Mapillas, Hindus and officials. It is not, as though, the Mapillas can be left out of reckoning in this matter. Such a thing would be like counting without the host. Neither the officials nor the Hindus either by themselves, singly or jointly can face the task successfully. Yet, this is what is being done at present. Mr. A. R. Knapp, when Special Commissioner, appointed a Committee known as the Malabar Reconstruction Committee, consisting exclusively of Hindus, many of them noted for their bigotry and not less for their spirit of toadyism. These are not the people that will reconstruct Malabar. The task needs the services of men of a superior moral and intellectual calibre. All that the present Committee consisting of an ill assorted conglomeration of Hindu Rajas, orthodox Brahmins and the Brahmin-hating Nayars, can do is decidedly to make matters worse, to muddle the situation and create more complications. The only point the members of this Committee possess in common is their unbending hatred of the Mapilla, but as far as I can see, it will not help the Committee to reconstruct Malabar—what an ambition, and yet so futile! They are not properly equipped for the task. Neither do they possess the business talents which the task so much needs.

MR. THOMAS' RESPONSIBILITY.

The officials are too much obsessed with their own infallibility to think seriously of their responsibility. The hardy, industrious Mapilla, taking him at his worst and best, is still an asset in the political economy of Malabar, and a policy of extermination, whether declared or otherwise, will not help in reclaiming the land for "Civilization". Officials have yet to learn to view the disturbance with a proper perceptive, and treat it, not so much as a rebellion, but as a disastrous accident, which could have been avoided if the local authorities had brought to bear on their work a sense of responsibility, sympathy and understanding. When I think of Mr. Thomas, and his exploits which set the backwaters of Malabar ablaze, I cannot help thinking of another high official—Mr. Miles Irving, Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar in those tragic days of the Jallianwala Bagh,—whose official conduct resulted in the outrage committed against Punjab humanity. If Mr. Thomas had acted with discretion and prudence the disturbance could never have occurred, and the subsequent measures that were adopted by the officials do not reflect to the credit of the officials. The entire policy both before and after Mr. Knapp took charge of Malabar, was wrongly conceived, and still worse, carried out in the wrong direction. Where clemency and a sympathetic outlook were called for, harshness and misunderstanding characterized the action of the officials, who seem to have not seldom acted entirely on the misleading or perverted reports of Hindu officials.

I do not wish to dwell too much on the past mistakes of the officials. How events may shape in the future depends in a large measure on the course officials will pursue. The latter day pronouncements of Mr. Knapp and his declaration of policy, however, do not encourage the hope that the Mapillas are going to be treated leniently or that a spirit of forgiveness will characterize the measures that may be enforced against them. It is not my purpose to plead for any excessively lenient treatment of the Mapillas. Where they have been guilty of grave wrongs or serious crimes, they may be awarded fitting punishment, with due regard to circumstances in each case. But to act harshly towards the whole community because some of its members were under a spell of fanaticism, guilty of excesses, is both inexpedient and impolitic and I hope the general public will not lend countenance to such measures, prompted by ignorance, and thereby make the work of reconstruction, already bristling with too many difficulties, still more difficult—nay impossible.

HAVOC IN MALABAR.

The havoc already wrought in Malabar under circumstances already described, is very considerable indeed. Property has been destroyed, houses burnt down and whole areas devastated. The man-power is very much reduced. To repair such extensive damage to life and property, it will take a lot of time, patience and money, as well as a clear grasp of the principles—political and economic—that usually underlie such work. It also requires the willing and hearty cooperation of all parties, and the Congress and Khilafat organizations cannot be kept out from taking their legitimate share in the great work that lies ahead. Yet, the irony of the situation in Malabar today is that the officials either in their stupendous ignorance of cause and effect or deliberately misreading the signs of the times, have drawn a cordon round the two important organizations and hampered in every possible manner a body of real workers, full of enthusiasm and devotion, and prevented them from doing their work in the full measure for which their talents and opportunities have specially fitted them. It were desirable that it should be realized before irreparable mistakes are made that neither the officials nor the Hindus "Say ditto's", with their narrow-minded prejudices and lamentable ignorance of human nature and that they will be able to deal with the problem of bleeding Malabar in the way that is most proper. Nor can the work be safely left in the hands of these people, without jeopardising the whole social, political and economic structure of Malabar. The Mapillas who are far more vitally concerned with any measures for the pacification and restoration of Malabar cannot be kept out, and their counsel is the more valuable. They must be made to feel and take an active interest in the work of rebuilding, and eliminating the devastation that has taken place during all these months.

To sum up, therefore, it is necessary in the first place that the task of reconciliation between the Hindus and Mussalmans cannot be left wholly to local influences, but that it must be entrusted to outside men and women who are capable of inspiring confidence among the people and at the same time carry weight with them. Secondly reconstruction must follow a definite line of policy and a concerted plan of action, based on the situation viewed as a whole and taking into consideration the havoc wrought not only by the Mapillas but also by the forces of Government. And thirdly, the work cannot be left in the hands of a reactionary body of officials *cum* Hindu non officials—such as the Malabar Reconstruction Committee. Last but not least, a thorough impartial enquiry must be made by an independent body to determine the excesses committed by the Mapillas, the Hindus and the forces of Government for reasons and through motives which need not be dilated upon here.

*Previous articles in the series appeared on 24th, 27th, 29th April and 2nd, 5th, and 9th May.

ALLEGED POLICE ZOOLUM AT SHORATGUNGE.

GOVERNMENT VERSION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 11.

In connection with the alleged attack of the police on volunteers at Shoratgunge, in Basti District, a report of which by Mr Devadas Gandhi was published in the "Leader", Mr. Stevenson, Commissioner of Gorakhpur writes that local enquiry has been made by the Magistrate into the circumstances of the death of Budhai Chamar and the Magistrate had found that Budhai Chamber died from natural causes and he has also found that the action of the local Police in dispersing picketing was perfectly justifiable, and that no serious injuries were caused to anyone in the necessary dispersal of them.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 11.

There has been nearly general rain in Mysore and local rain in Assam, south-east Madras and Madras Deccan with a few falls in Burma, Kashmir, North-west Frontier Provinces and Malabar.

Chief amounts Maymyoand Dibrugarh one and a half inches, Sibsagar three quarters, Tezpur one, Gauhati a half, Gilgit a quarter, Bangalore and Mysore a half, Mercara three, Calicut and Trichinopoly a half, Salem one, Maduara and Ootacamund three quarters.

Forecast:—No large change.

A communique says that His Excellency the Viceroy received His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and twenty-one thirty-two pence and demand draft one shilling three and eleven sixteenth pence.

"CONFERENCE OF DURBARIS."

(Continued from previous page.)

that the repressive policy had the general approval of the legislatures. That same spirit of comradeship was exhibited at the Bombay Conference where not merely did Government servants adorn it with their presence but took an active part in it. Mr. Sastri was proposed to the Presidential chair by a member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bombay. One good turn deserves another and it is hardly surprising that Mr. Sastri's generous heart responded cordially to such coy advances. His speech, to judge by its summary, was entirely worthy both of his latest orientation and of the quasi-official character of the assemblage. It is such as a sympathetic Viceroy might deliver without the least cavil or suggestion that he is pandering to the vulgar multitude. The vulgar multitude indeed received as little consideration as it deserved at the Conference which was mainly devoted to a panegyric of the Reforms and the supreme excellencies of the Liberals. The reception address of Sir Dinshaw Wacha only indirectly alluded to the passing events with a plea for "educating our masters." Mr. Sastri was kinder and had a good deal to say on the Non-co-operation movement. It will be noted that he has not abandoned that pontifical air which, since he has communed with supermen, has become a kind of habit with him. Of course he was not original but that is hardly a fault. He had nothing fresh to suggest and it was too much to expect him to be too critical of a policy with which the moderates in general and he himself in conspicuous particular are identified. He "deplored" the fact that there was no real inward peace at the moment though recent arrests had not been followed by any outward disturbances. Mr. Sastri opines that the talk about resumpvirulent type if he expected that "putting an end to Mr. Gandhi's anti-government activities" would instantly produce that inward peace the absence of which he deplores so much but is so little anxious to forward by constructive proposals. Mr. Sastri opines that the talk about resumption of civil disobedience must not be taken seriously, an assurance which must be balm in Gilead to the lacerated heart of the Viceroy. Its correctness will, however remain a matter of some speculation. Mr. Sastri proceeded to pay a tribute to the Non-co-operation movement, its leader and its achievements in the social field and then having made this concession to a reputation for impartiality of outlook he began to unfold the tale of its iniquities such as "destruction of property public and private, loss of lives and deprivation of the liberties of nearly 25,000 fellow-countrymen." It will be for the historian of the future to decide whether the cost was commensurate with the result and it is early days for Mr. Sastri or anyone else to attempt to strike a balance-sheet at the present moment. Referring to the feeling among the people at the present moment, Mr. Sastri said he had never known such profound distrust of Government and such absolute lack of faith in Government's sincerity as there were to-day and Government's declarations were being considered of no value whatever. Whose fault, we wonder, is that? There was a time when Government was strong and silent. Of late it is perverse and nevertheless voluble in its explanations and protestations. In other words there is a hiatus between promise and performance. Repression one can understand but repression accompanied by the kind of unconvincing patter with which a conjuror camouflages his tricks is merely irritating. Mr. Sastri goes on to make himself ridiculous by his suggestions for peace. "The block on the road to peace can only be removed by setting at liberty, gradually, sooner or later, thousands of those youths who committed technical offences for the mere fun of committing them." Really, Mr. Sastri must be careful how he makes these revolutionary suggestions of he might one day find himself on the popular side and that would be a terrible thing for a missioner of Empire. To be sure, Mr. Sastri does not advocate releasing the leaders. Nor does he advocate any general gaol delivery even of the rank and file. It is only those who committed technical offences "for the fun of committing them" who ought to be released. And even they not all at once but "gradually, sooner or later." Mr. Sastri reminds us irresistibly of that cautious soldier who on the eve of battle prayed thuswise: "O God, if there be a God, save my soul, if I have a soul." Having made this brilliant contribution to the literature of peace Mr. Sastri proceeds to the question of reforms. Here he is wise with the wisdom of the serpent. His advice is to "lie low and say nuffin" because the British people are a little annoyed just at present. He revives the silly idea of a convention mooted first, we believe, by Mrs. Besant and in the plenitude of his wisdom would deprecate asking for Provincial autonomy or, for responsibility in the Central Government because that would mean, though he did not explain how, a surrender of existing powers. The whole speech is an abject confession of bankruptcy and is only interesting as showing that Mr. Sastri's political education is proceeding apace. Whether the Liberal party will still hail him, after this remarkable speech, as the Heaven-sent guide to the promised land we shall not speculate, but it is well that the cauntry at large should know the colours under which Mr. Sastri sails. Mr. Sastri might usefully reflect whether in order to be an asset of the Empire it is absolutely necessary to be so heavy an Indian liability.

MEETING OF U. P CONGRESS AND KHILAFAT COMMITTEES.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, May 11.

A joint meeting of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee and Agra and Oudh Provincial Khilafat Committee will be held at Allahabad, on the 20th May. Special workers, who are not members of the committees, have also been asked to attend the meeting.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA.

MAVLI WOMAN SENTENCED TO A MONTH.

MORE SATYAGRAHIS ON TRIAL

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 10.

Trials of several Satyagrahi volunteers are still going on. Twenty-eight were tried by the First Class Magistrate, Mr. Naik. Twenty-seven of them were sentenced yesterday to one month's rigorous imprisonment each and one Mavli woman was given one month's simple imprisonment. Another Mavli woman was acquitted. They were all tried and convicted for offence under section 447.

To-day there were nineteen Satyagrahis under trial before the Second Class Magistrate at Mulshi. Of these Messrs. Chavan and Gujar have been sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment each. Three others were given one month's simple while all the remaining got one month's rigorous. When asked to address the Court, Mr. Chavan said that the Deputy Superintendent of Police had nowhere mentioned to-day the name of a Company labourer who had thrashed the speaker on the Satyagraha day.

Mr. N. M. Gokhale, Headmaster of the Bhusaval National School, was sentenced yesterday to three months' rigorous imprisonment for offence under 188—2. All the prisoners were removed to the Yerawada jail immediately after their conviction. Twenty more summonses have been issued and the cases will come up for trial in a day or two.

A DISPASSIONATE VIEW.

(By T. V. PARVATE).

It will be impossible even for the worst enemies of the Mavlas to say that the Satyagraha has been started in indecent haste. The Satyagraha began last year, as a matter of fact. But, a compromise between the Tata Power Co. and the Mavlas postponed the catastrophe for a year longer. In this connection, it is the Government that is mainly, though indirectly responsible for the pass to which things have come. If Government had kept up their attitude of asking the Company to acquire land by private negotiation and had not gone to help the company with the mysterious powers of the Land Acquisition Act, they would have been left free from the charge of having allied with despotic capitalism. Now, the Government cannot shirk that charge. Not only that, but by issuing a general notice under Sec. 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Government have become the principal opposing party in this struggle of soul force.

GOVERNMENT'S UNWISE POLICY.

Already the discontent in the country is so rife, that no wise and sane Government would have undertaken to provoke the most loyal section of their subjects. Maharashtra was peculiarly free from the incessant tirade of persecution, prosecution and punishments, even in the heat of the Non-co-operation movement. For what reasons, we do not know, but they say, because of the cool-headed Governor of Bombay, that has at least an appearance of truth, for even in the picketing movement at Poona, we saw that only moderate punishments were given. The Mulshi Satyagraha is not part of the N. C. O. programme. On the contrary, it is exactly what Mahatma Gandhi asked people not to do. The Mulshi struggle is mass civil disobedience. The Congress, or the Provincial Congress has not directly participated in it. But, there are prominent non-co-operators like Messrs. Paranjpe Damle, Karandikar, Palsule and Phatak. These eminent gentlemen have already gone to jail. Maharashtra is known to have spoiled Grandhi's work. But, indeed, Mulshi Satyagraha is holding the torch of Grandhi's principles yet more aloft. Government should, therefore, think even yet, what they mean by the indiscriminate injustice that they are meeting out to the Satyagrahi's and by allowing the Company's servants to go scot-free in spite of all their misdeeds and misdemeanours.

LAND ACQUISITION ACT.

There is a talk in the air that the Land Acquisition Act is to be amended. The Indian National Congress has with one voice condemned the Act as it is on the statute-book. If the proposed amendment is the effect of the protests, Government may be congratulated for their move in the right direction. Mr. J. S. Karandikar described the Act as absurd unjust and inequitable. He has very lucidly shown, how the words 'public purpose' are a mere sham and what autocratic powers, any magistrate obtains under the Act. Any amount of area for being given to anybody can be legally acquired. But, that is not all; nor nearly all. Supposing that the Act provides for a compensation in money, what does it do to compensate for the many civil rights that the people possess? What about the Patils, the Alutedars, the Balutedars, the Mahars and other *Haqdars* of the village. Mr. Karandikar has moreover shown that this Act comes in conflict with other Acts and thus overrides them. This Act gives a deathblow, to the Queen's proclamation, the Ancient Monument Act and the electoral rights, only newly obtained under the Government of India Act, 1919. The Government seems to have awakened and now recognises the necessity of amending this Act. Why not then postpone the Mulshi Project till then and atleast give the benefit of the amendment to the poor Mavlas, whose lands the Government seems to have determined to submerge?

PEASANT PROPRIETORSHIP.

Too much is made of the argument of industrial advancement, in favour of the Tata Power Co. In the first place, it will be industrial advancement of the Tatas and not of India. Nay, it is not even of the Tatas, but of the foreign capitalists comprising the Tata Sons Ltd. Apart from that, it needs to be very seriously considered whether we can afford to make a fetish of industrial advancement. Industries must be only the handmaid of the premier industry of India, viz. agriculture. Mulshi is known to be a very fertile tract of land, yielding enough for the Peta itself and supplying the needs of the whole of the Poona district. Moreover, they lead a simple country life, free from all the blemishes of a city life,, that is the creation of a modern capitalistic regime. Industries need not realy thrive at the cost of agriculture. Moreover, we do not take into account the immense advantages of a village agricultural life, to a peasant, his earth and paradise. It means to him his fuel, fodder for his sheep, the support of his cattle. The jungle nearly means to him many of his secondary requirements, besides his staple food. When he once migrates to the city and becomes a wage-earner, he has to pay for everything and adapt himself to a life of veritable misery. Especially when Mahatma Gandhi is preaching the simplicity of the life of a farmer and a weaver, none that has come under his influence will ever think of being a smaller or a bigger wheel in the industrial machinery. Agricultural life is beyond doubt a life of a more desirable kind and none will like to leave it. An argument is put forth, that most of the lands are mortgaged and the Mavlas have really no stake there. Granting that the lands are mortgaged it is easy to see that it makes no difference in the status of the Mavlas. A mortgage could be redeemed at any time within a period of sixty years. All through this presentation, we have never taken the sentimental ground into consideration. We have never thought of the past historical and religious associations of this Mulshi Peta. We have not thought of the temples of the mosques, of the tombs and other memories that are for ever to be laid under water; that will form a very important consideration by itself. But, it is not possible to be dispassionate in that case. So let us consider only the economic consideration of this question.

T. V. PARVATE.

MULSHI PETA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have rendered an eminent service to the Indian public by bringing into light the foul tactics adopted by the Tata Company in crushing the Satyagraha movement at Mulshi Petha. The brutalities inflicted on the Satyagrahis by the hired hooligans of the Company are too notorious to need any recapitulation. But, what astounded me most was the passive submission of the brave Mavlas to the shameful indecencies practised by the hired *Badmashes* in the presence of their women (i.e. Mavlas'). Well, who will deny, after reading the reports, that the situation has become critical? The Company already stands discredited in the eyes of the majority of Indians. Yet, they think that, supported as they are by the Bombay Government whose head is at present being fanned by the cool zephyrs of Kashmir, they can do anything and everything. But, let them bear in mind that the Maharashtrians are not a people who can be cowed down by such dastardly methods. They are bold fighters and when they fight for a cause which they are convinced to be just and righteous, they fight to win and never to lose.—Yours, etc.,

A MAHARASHTRIAN.

GERMAN REPARATION PAYMENT.

PLEA FOR POSTPONEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 11.

Berlin.—The German reply to the Reparations Commission intimates that it is impossible to fulfil some of the demands including imposition of sixty milliards of fresh taxation before 31st May, but promises before then to communicate a detailed plan in conformity with the principle of meeting the whole of the paper expenditure by taxation and internal loans and payments in foreign currency by foreign loans. The Note finally requests extension of certain payment dates.

ENGINEERING DISPUTE.

S R WILLIAM MACKENZIE'S REPORT

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 11.

The report of Sir William Mackenzie who conducted the official enquiry into the engineering dispute holds that the management is alone in a position to judge of the necessity for overtime and must be free to exercise discretion up to a limit of thirty hours in four weeks. The management is also entitled to decide whether any proposed change in working conditions is urgent and must be enforced immediately, but subject thereto, he declares in favour of the desirability of prior consultation. Sir W. Mackenzie makes other suggestions, but is of opinion that the matter is one in which no agreement can wholly take the place of mutual good sense and goodwill and appreciation of the others' difficulties.

CALCUTTA JAIL ENQUIRY.

CONFLICTING EVIDENCE OF CONVICTS,

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 10.

The City Coroner to-day held an inquest on several bodies of the convicts of the Presidency Jail, who died of gunshot wounds during the jail mutiny on the 26th April last. Colonel Moses, who held post mortem examination, deposed that in his opinion these seven convicts died of gunshot wounds. He believed the shots might have been fired at from a level position and from above. In the case of three convicts, some of the wounds seemed slightly longer than the generality and the wounds he found on the bodies of other dead convicts.

BOXING IN ENGLAND.

CARPENTIER-LEWIS CONTEST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 10.

Enormous interest is being taken in the fight at Olympia to-morrow for the light heavy-weight championship of the world between Carpentier and Kid Lewis.

A record attendance is expected.

Carpentier, with the advantage in height and weight and reach, is the favourite but Lewis's supporters are very confident. The latest weights are Carpentier 11 stone 2 lbs. and Lewis 10 stone 10 lbs.

NEW MARKET STAKES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 10.

The Newmarket Stakes were run to-day, and resulted as under:—

PONDOLAND 1.

BOBANOB 2.

CAPTAIN FRACASSE 3.

Thirteen ran. Won by three lengths, half a length between the second and the third.

Betting, evens on Pondoland, 100 to 7 on Bobanob and Captain Fracasse.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

QUESTION ABOUT PAY AND PENSIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 10.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Col. Yate asked: "Have the views of the Indian Government been received on the question of the adjustment of pay and pensions of officers of the Indian army, who have been retained in the army, owing to war beyond the date on which they were due to retire?"

Lord Winterton replied that a reminder was sent to the Indian Government on the subject, on April 8th, and that the Indian Government replied on April 20th, that the matter was still being considered, and an answer would be sent as soon as possible.

POWER OF TRUSTEE IN BANKRUPTCY.

COURT OF APPEAL'S DECISION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May, 10.

The Court of Appeal has reversed the decision given last month by Justice Astbury that a Trustee in bankruptcy is unable to recover from a Book-makes the sum of money paid by a cheque by a bankrupt to meet the betting losses.

The Master of Rolls said there was nothing discreditable or dishonourable, as the law stood, in a Trustee collecting a debt for distribution among the creditors of a bankrupt, and, accordingly, he entered Judgement for the Trustee who had appealed against Justice Astbury's decision.

Justices Warrington and Younger concurred.

THEIR MAJESTIES AT BRUSSELS TOWN HALL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 10.

Brussels King George and Queen Mary were to-day welcomed at the Town Hall by Burgomaster Max who in the course of his address paid a tribute to British bravery in war. The king replying said the British would never forget their brotherhood of arms.

Great crowds in streets gave their Majesties an enthusiastic welcome. The king to-morrow goes to the battlefields.

COTTON MILLS LOCK-OUT THREATENED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 11.

The federation of Master Cotton Spinners has convoked a meeting to consider a general lockout unless a settlement is reached in connection with suspension of work in two Oldham mills. The employers contend that operatives are violating the agreement.

INQUEST ON BODIES OF CONVICTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 10.

At to-day's Presidency Jail mutiny enquiry six more convicts were examined, four of whom denied any knowledge of the occurrence. Only one witness said that a convict engaged in prayers was assaulted by a warder. Two of the witnesses said the warders and other jail officers had never assaulted the prisoners.

Enquiry then adjourned.

CABLE ITEMS.

The death is announced of Sir Henry Davy, a noted physician.

In the match for the Football Association Charity Shield between Cup winners and League champions, Huddersfield beat Liverpool by one goal to nil at Manchester.

The Calcutta Tramways Company is offering quarter of million sterling of seven per cent second debentures at ninetyfive and the Indian Electric Supply and Traction Company is offering quarter million sterling of five per cent debentures at ninetyfour.

The first meeting of the creditors of J. F. Kendrew and Kendrew export merchants, who traded as J. F. Kendrew and Company of London, Calcutta and Bombay was held Yesterday. The debtors estimated joint banking liabilities at £1,00,714 and assets at £11,477. It was stated that the business was successful until 1920 when Indian buyers repudiated contracts owing to fall in the rate of exchange. The meeting passed resolutions of bankruptcy and appointed a trustee for the estate.

Cheese Savouries.

Cheese offers a great variety of attractive dishes, all thoroughly nourishing and palatable.

Macaroni Cheese, Cheese Straws, Cheese Soufflé and Rice and Cheese Savouries, etc., can be easily, cheaply and quickly prepared by blending the cheese with

Brown & Polson's Corn Flour

FREE! Send one anna stamp with your name and address for a copy of "Light Fare Recipes" to Brown & Polson, Ltd., 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C.4.

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

ESSENTIALS OF SWARAJ.

PANDIT MALAVIYA AT RAWALPINDI.

The Rawalpindi correspondent of "The Tribune" writing on May 5th says:—

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, accompanied by Moulvi Maalik Lal Khan, visited this city the day before yesterday on his way back from Peshawar where, it is said, he had not been allowed by the authorities to hold any public meeting or deliver any speech. Panditji arrived here at about 2 p.m. by motor car. The whole city was out to welcome him. It was a right royal reception so to say, symbolic of the people's ardent desire for Swaraj, throwing, at the same time, in bold relief the deserted look the city had assumed on the occasion of the Prince's visit. Panditji was led in a procession through these streets at every nook and corner of which men, women and children were eagerly waiting to have a glimpse of the smiling face of Panditji. Every house-top, every portico, every roof was filled with men and women, young and old, waiting with flowers to pay their homage to this servant of the Motherland. The procession was really "a seething mass of humanity"—a vast concourse of thirty to forty thousand people, shouting "Bandematerm," "Allaho Akbar," "Sat Sri-Akal" "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai," "Ali Brothers ki jai," "Lajpat Rai ki jai," "Malavya ki jai" etc. Flowers were showered and perfumed water was sprinkled on Panditji's car and the crowd. At the head of the procession were two mounted volunteers heralded by a band party and a batch of volunteers carrying a large flag, on which were woven out in bold types the words "God Save Our Gandhi". The procession broke up at about four.

Towards the evening at about six an open air public meeting was held in the Municipal Gardens, under the presidency of L. Kanshiram. The sky was cloudy and it was drizzling. Yet the audience numbered about fifteen thousand, two thousands of whom were ladies.

Panditji delivered a speech in Hindi which lasted for about an hour, touching on Swarajya, Hindu-Mosiem Unity, Non-violence, Charkha and Khaddar.

THE ADDRESS.

He said:—

Many times in my life have I had the opportunity of being honoured by my countrymen but they were nothing when compared to this. I do not know how to praise it enough. I pray to God that the feelings and wishes that have given this welcome may be respected by him. I think and I know that this welcome is not given to my personality but is the result of a wish for Swaraj, to attain which I and all others are trying to do their little bit. Two years ago such meetings as this were unknown—a year and a half before this when did Hindus, Mahomedans, Christians, Sikhs and Parsis sit together in the same meeting—when did ladies attend political meetings in such numbers before this? Why this change? I ask thirty-five years ago in 1895 when I came here, then too a big meeting was held here but it was not half as large as this. What is the cause, I ask, of this large audience of all castes and creeds. The reason is clear—you have a wish of liberty and you realise now that you are a nation. So long as Mahomedans were separate from the Congress it was not national—so long as the Sikhs were separate from the Congress it was not national—so long as the ladies did not join it was not national; but God be praised that to-day men and women of all castes and creeds are calling together for Swaraj through their mouthpiece the Indian National Congress.

What is Swaraj? It is self-rule, i.e. one's own Government in ones' own house or country, we want to be as free in one country as the Britisher is in England and the administration should be as much in our own hands. How much would you like that another should rule in your house? and the same is true for every country and it is natural with humanity. All the living nations of the world are free and this was the condition thousands of years ago. First Hindus and then Mohammedans ruled for some time but they were all Indians born in India. In every free country the people want freedom and nations sacrifice themselves for this end. The most recent example is the Great European War. It was a war of Independence. Germany had made great perperations for the war unknown to the world with the result that England and France were trembling to their foundations and were always afraid of losing their liberty. What did they do? They sacrificed lakhs of their men in the battle for freedom. The sons of Counts, Earls and Dukes went and fought with pleasure side by side with their poorer countrymen. They gave and received wounds with pleasure. Thousands of French and English mothers and wives dedicated their sons and husbands to die for their country. Several Americans died to save the liberty of the world.

LIVE FREE.

Our Emperor sent a message to India asking the Indians to help in the struggle for freedom and Lord Chelmsford also made the same appeal. India with its usual generosity replied by giving thousands of men who sacrificed themselves and thus England won the war. Belgium, France, Italy and all others remained free. The question before us is when will we also be free. The King said and the Viceroy said that liberty will be given to you when the question of the liberty of the world is settled, but it has not come. Liberty is the Government of the people according to their wishes and this is the system in England. Every constituency sends its representatives and the Government is carried on by them. In such places the Executive cannot do things again against the wishes of the people and imprisonment of people on false and frivolous charges based on insignificant evidence is not possible. The incarceration of a single person against the wishes of the people would shake the Parliament and the executive will be forced to obey the dictates of the people. We, therefore, want a change in the system. Do you all want this Swaraj? (cries of Yes). If all ladies and if all men in India wish to have Swaraj, God is sure grant it.

Just as a parrot, though imprisoned in a golden cage and supplied with all sorts of comforts, longs for liberty to fly about at his pleasure on seeing other birds do so—so we Indians, want to enjoy the atmosphere of freedom when we see other countries enjoying it. India is ours and we should at least have the advantage of its resources but we cannot. The reason is that we have lost our own rule. It is creditable for the Britisher to come from 6000 miles and establish an Empire unparalleled in the History of the world. But at the same time it is equally shameful for us that we have allowed them to do so. Let us see why this is so. It is because they have patriotism, unity and confidence. Why can't we all create as much patriotism among us as the Britisher. The life of everybody is bound to end sooner or later. Live free and if you can't you are worse than dead. It is necessary for this that we should be capable of as much sacrifice of life and money as the Britisher.

UNITY.

We lost our rule by disunion now let us have unity. Thank God, that all communities are moving towards it. Water this plant of unity with love for each other and let its roots go deep like the bunyan tree and the "peepal". We should be together in pain and pleasure. And if any one is sent to jail, dragged or insulted every one of us should feel as much insulted as if he were our brother. But as Mahatmaji has said, do not get violent; but if cruelly is practised against you crush it by sufferance. When we all feel like this we will get swaraj.

Liberty is a very rare jewel and it is no joke to get it. The British are ruling us for 150 years and when they realize that you must get Swaraj they will give it to you. How can you show they that you are fit for swaraj? By force you can't let it. We have only soul force to fight with. If here is unity you will be able to create Swaraj in this country. In many things we are not bound by the dicates of law e.g. use of khaddar, abstention from wine etc. In 1920-2-1 1,02,00,000 rupees worth of cloth and yarn has been imported. If you spin your own thread and wear your own cloth you can save this huge amount. If the fifteen crores of women begin to do it, it is not an impossible task. People in Lyallpur Sialkot etc., are more habituated to spin than women in Pindi and Peshawar request that all should begin to spin. It is not insult if a lawyer or a doctor spins in his free time. It is not a sin to retain our crores.

Government does not force you to drink or litigate Therefore, don't drink and dont go to court: Settle your disputes at home by arbitration. Thus will Britain realize that you are fit for swaraj and you will get it.

Therefore, all of you above 18 years should become members of the Congress and all should pay their little to the Tilak Swaraj fund. Every now and then have meetings in Mohallas and villages and pay for liberty. I havn't the shadow of a doubt that the prayers of 25 millions of us will not go unanswered.

Malik Lal Khan then addressed the meeting, and after a Dhaja by the ladies the meeting dispersed at 9 p.m.

If Your Kidneys had Windows!

YOU WOULD SEE THAT KIDNEY, LIVER, BLADDER AND STOMACH DISORDERS, INFLUENZA, CATARRH, BACKACHE, LANGUOR, ETC., ARE DIRECTLY CAUSED BY ACIDS AND OTHER BLOOD IMPURITIES.

"Trying to get rid of the ailments without purifying the blood is merely wasting time, says

W. G. EAST

Cambridge Coach for 30 years.

It is a universally admitted and easily provable fact that the various organic or other ills and weaknesses are directly due to toxins, germs, acids, or other impurities. For instance, uric acid causes gout, sciatica, neuritis, etc., whereas stomach acids cause dyspepsia. In fact, most other ailments—ranging all the way from tuberculosis to a common cold—have definitely been traced to blood impurities, germs and toxins of one kind or another. When diseases reach a dangerously advanced stage physicians combat the poisons in various ways, such as using serums or anti-toxins, but the better way is to act before these become necessary. Everyone should thoroughly purify the blood occasionally by stimulating the liver, flushing the kidneys, and washing out the intestines so there will be no breeding places from which the disease germs can be absorbed into the blood. Trying to relieve pain or arrest the progress of a disease without ridding the blood and system of he poisons and impurities which form the direct cause is like trying to get rid of smoke without putting out the fire. Prove this for yourself by getting from your chemist a supply of an inexpensive refined compound known by the registered name Alkia Saltrates (powder form). Drink a level teaspoonful dissolved in a tumbler of plain water. After repeating this treatment for two or three days see how quickly your pains and ailments disappear as a plainly noticeable improvement in your health, vitality, and disease resisting power takes place.

If you could only look into your kidneys and see the havoc wrought by Uric Acid and other poisons.

"Told I was Incurable"

Our portrait is of Mrs. WHELAN, of 105, Church Street, North Shields, England, who writes:

"I have suffered for over five years with abscesses in the face and neck, and have been through two operations, but they did me little good, and I was told I was incurable. My face was in a terrible state and I often prayed to die. Then my husband wrote from his camp saying that one of his chums had been speaking to him about "Clarke's Blood Mixture," and told me to try it. Well, I bought a bottle, and after using it the effect was wonderful. I could see it was clearing my face, and most of the severe pain left me, so I kept on using the Mixture, and after seven weeks I am cured."

SUFFERERS from Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Piles, Eczema, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Gout, should realise that lotions and ointments can but give temporary relief—to be sure of complete and lasting benefit, the blood must be thoroughly cleansed of the impure waste matter, the true cause of such troubles. 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' quickly attacks, overcomes, and expels the impurities, that is why so many remarkable recoveries stand to its credit. Pleasant to take, and free from injurious ingredients.

Of all Dealers. Ask for and see you get

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon:—
Messrs. G. ATHERTON & CO., Calcutta and Rangoon.

The Well-known Tassars of Surat

FOR

SUMMER WEAR

Prices from Re. 1-11 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Fresh Stock just received

SILK SHIRTING Rs. 3/- to Rs. 5/- per yd.

„ COATING (Benarese) Rs. 42/- to Rs. 59/- per piece.

„ for SAREES BENARESE Rs. 4/- to Rs. 7/- per yard.

VAIL SHIRTING Rs. 2/4 per yard.

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To the Superintendent, District Jail,
Lucknow.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, do hereby renounce the special treatment that has been accorded to us. We feel that it is simply humiliating and demoralising to receive first-class treatment, while numerous co-workers are being treated as ordinary criminals. We do not mean to make any protests or representations, but as our conscience revolts against the acceptance of the so-called special treatment under the above circumstances, we are going to take this step. We do also feel that we have committed a grievous wrong against the dictates of our conscience in not having renounced this treatment uptil now. But now we can no longer put up with it. Hence we hope that this renunciation will be accepted and we will soon be transferred to some other jail to receive the ordinary treatment.

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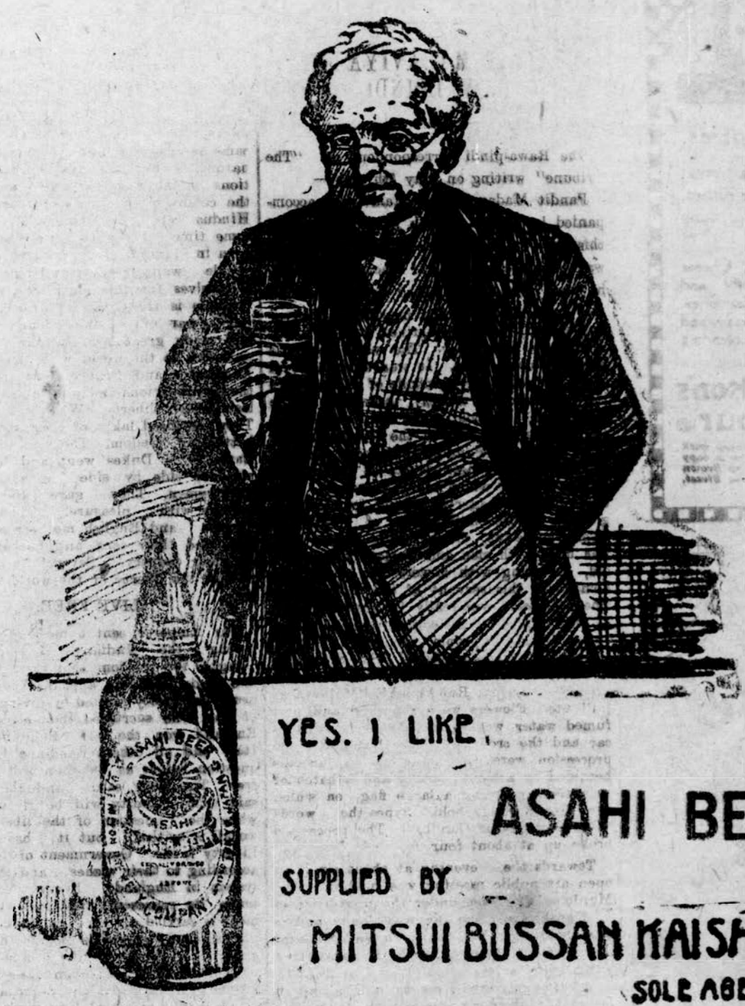

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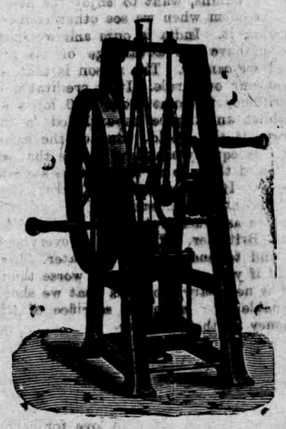

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